The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

Reports from Vicksburgh, the Yazoo, Fort Pemberton, &c.

Attempt of Two Gunboats to Pass the Batteries at Vicksburgh.

One of Them Said to be Sunk with All on Board.

Reported Repulse of the New Yazoo Expedition.

A New Movement Against Fort Pemberton.

EVENTS IN TENNESSEE.

A Message from Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, March 28.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 27th inst., notes the execution by hanging of Capt. M. DE HART, of Arkansas, who was sent out by Gen. HERRON to clear the White River District of INGRAM'S guerrilla band.

Capt. A. WEBSTER has been tried by Court-martial in Richmond, and sentenced to be hung on the 3d of April, for the murder in Fauquier County of Capt. SIMPSON, of the Confederate army.

The railroad bridge over Holsten River, at Zollickoffer, Tenn., which was destroyed by the Union Army, has been repaired, and trains are now running over it regularly.

On Wednesday, at Lynchburgh, fine grades of tobacco ranged at $1 50 per pound, and smoking ranged from $1 50 to $1 75. The demand was greater than the supply.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, March 25.

Two of the enemy's gunboats attempted to pass down the river this morning, when our batteries opened upon them with effect. One was sunk opposite our batteries. The other was badly riddled, and now lies opposite the canal batteries. It is expected that the latter will be sunk. She was set on fire, and it appears to have been extinguished. The firing of our batteries was splendid. Almost every shot took effect.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

JACKSON, Miss., March 25.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

The following was received this morning from Gen. STEVENSON:

"Four boats came to the turn at Sunrise this morning. Two of them attempted to pass our batteries. One was sunk with all on board, and the other lies at the mouth of the canal, apparently disabled.

S. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

THE YAZOO RIVER EXPEDITION.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, March 25, *Via* MOBILE, Thursday, March 26.

On Saturday morning Col. FERGUSON, commanding the batteries at the junction of Deep Creek and Sunflower River, thirty-five miles above its junction with the Yazoo, repulsed the enemy, and destroy ed, it is said, three gunboats and drove the balance back.

Col. FERGUSON has sufficient force to hold the enemy in check, and recommends that reinforcements be sent in the rear of the enemy to cut off his retreat.

The movement on the part of the enemy was to flank our batteries on Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo.

MOBILE, Thursday, March 26.

The Jackson *Appeal* says that the repulse of the enemy in their attempts to enter Sunflower River has been definitely ascertained. The fleet was driven back, and a large number of their barges captured.

The enemy are reported to have made another advance against Fort Pemberton, with considerably increased strength. Every effort will be made to defeat them, as the importance of holding the position seems to be fully appreciated by our authorities.

REPORTS FROM FORT PEMBERTON.

MOBILE, Thursday, March 26.

The Jackson *Appeal* of the 24th inst. has the following:

FORT PEMBERTON, Saturday, March 21.

The occasional booming of cannon up the river tells us that our boys are after the Yankees.

The *Chillicothe* is almost a wreck. Her quartergunner's body has been found, killed by a shot from our heavy guns, after passing through the boat's iron mail.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, March 25.

All is quiet.

There has been no fighting since MORGAN'S engagement at Liberty.

The Federals still occupy Murfreesboro.

Our scouts are in Lebanon and are operating along the banks of the Cumberland, from Lebanon to Stone River.

Accounts from the north bank of the Cumberland report that the Yankees are destroying all farming implements and foraging the whole country.

The inhabitants are compelled to hide their provisions.

Five thousand Yankee infantry occupy Gallatin and the Louisville road is strongly guarded.

It is reported that the Yankees have destroyed the Stones River Railroad and the turnpike bridges between Murfreesboro and Nashville.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, March 25.

The General Assembly, convened in extra session, was organized to-day.

GOV. BROWN sent in a message, in which he recommended the restriction of the cotton planting to a quarter of an acre to each hand, under a heavy penalty. He argues the necessity for this course, presenting the possible scarcity of provisions. He recommends that further restrictions be put upon the distillation of spirits, so as to prevent the use of potatoes, peas and dried peaches for that purpose. He opposes the indorsement of the Bonds of the Confederate States by Georgia, as calculated to impair the confidence of capitalists and injure the credit of the State at home and abroad. He says it could do the Confederacy no good. He recommends that Congress be requested to levy a tax to repay the interest on the whole debt, and to create a sinking fund to extinguish the whole debt gradually. He argues in favor of a cordial support of the Confederate Government and Administration. He recommends an increase of the salaries of the State officers, and desires the Legislature to devise the best plan for furnishing laborers for the coast defences, and recommends that the State cars carry corn to the destitute portions of the State. He advises an amendment of the military laws, &c.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF PENSACOLA.

MOBILE, Wednesday, March 25.

Official intelligence has been received of the evacuation of Pensacola by the enemy. They now occupy our navy-yard and Forts Barrancas and Hyacinthe. The garrison of the town, and all others that could be spared, have been sent to Gen. BANKS.

REPORTS FROM SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 26.

Two Captains and six privates, of the Forty-eighth New-York regiment, were captured by our men yesterday morning while *en route* from Fort Pulaski to Ossaboro.

A large lot of letters and papers were also captured.

The Yaekees came three miles out of Jaksonville yesterday, burned a house and tore up several miles of railroad. We opened fire upon them and they hurried off.

They are coming out again to-day, and a considerable fight is expected.

FROM VICKSBURGH, VIA CAIRO.

Reported Landing of our Forces Above Haines' Bluff.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 28.

It is reported *vid* Memphis that two divisions of our troops entered the Yazoo, *via* Sunflower River, and that they landed at Eagle Bend, just above Haines' Bluff, one and a quarter miles from the rebel fortifications.

OUR VICKSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Iron-Clad Lafayette—A Second Quaker Gunboat—The Rebels "Sold" Again.

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Miss., Thursday, March 12, 1863.

Three days ago, Gen. SHERMAN and Rear-Admiral PORTER went on board the *Lafayette* for the purpose of trying the range of her guns by a little practice upon Vicksburgh. About noon she was seen to leave her moorings in the Yazoo, and come down with her large ensign floating gaily in the breeze. She made a short trip up the Mississippi, the Admiral's tug following, but scarcely being able to keep up with the new gunboat, which made better headway against the powerful current than any steamer of her class which has yet made her appearance in these waters. After proceeding a few miles above the mouth of the Yazoo, she turned short round, and steamed rapidly down toward the city. Having reached the vicinity of the canal, she again turned, with her head up stream, and dropped stern foremost down within range of the town, where she opened her powerful stern battery of Parrott guns upon the rebel stronghold, firing for half an hour in the direction of the Courthouse, a very prominent building, situated nearly upon the crest of the hill, and in the centre of the town. Their firing was good, the one hundred pound shells exploding near the Court-house. It elicited no response, however, from the rebel batteries, the latter keeping silent and lying low, evidently for the purpose of drawing the formidable vessel nearer within their own range before opening upon her. Satisfied with the experiments, the Admiral went on board his tug, and the steamer returned again to her moorings in the Yazoo.

On the forenoon of the same day, a mysterious craft was observed lying near the gunboat *Louisville* on the opposite side of the Mississippi, just in the mouth of the Yazoo. She was "long, low and black"—though not exactly a schooner. A long casemated hull, close down to the water; two extensive wheelhouses and two high smoke-pipes were the prominent objects which attracted attention. Some officers who came over reported that she was a newly-captured rebel gunboat which had just been taken up the Yazoo, and which had been partially sunk during a severe fight, and was being pumped out. Prompted by Yankee curiosity to see the captured man-o'-war's man, your correspondent crossed over, and took a survey of the unique craft. Upon close inspection she proved to be a very tolerable Quaker copy of the *Lafayette*. She was constructed by an ingenious and rollicking engineer, assisted by other officers and men attached to one of the gunboats. The purpose for which she was built was to send her past the Vicksburgh batteries to feel their fire. A raft of large logs constituted the hull, or foundation, about 150 feet long by 40 feet in width. The boards, slabs and joist required for her casemates and wheel-houses were taken from vacant secesh houses on the Louisiana side of the river. Her sides were sloped up to resemble the usual oblique iron-clads of this fleet, with large side-wheel houses. Two pyramids of pork and flour barrels furnished an excellent substitute for a pair of very tall chimneys, under which were built smoldering fires, intended more for making smoke than steam. It required a close inspection, even by daylight, to distinguish them from the genuine smoke-stack. A barrel of coal tar furnished a pitchy black coating for her elaborate casemates and wheel-houses. One side of her ample paddle-boxes bore the inscription:

"CONFEDERATE MAIL PACKET NO. 1"

and on the other was painted,—

"SECESH SOLD"

From the forward flagstaff depended an expensive white cotton flag on which was a death's head and cross bones, with the figure-head of a Yankee smelling the end of his thumb and twirling his fingers in the air. Total expense of construction and equipment ten dollars.

Thus furnished forth

The fatal—the perfidious bark,
Built i' the eclipse and—looking very dark,

was prepared to take her perilous way past the Vicksburgh batteries.

The night was as dark as Erebus, but there were occasional flashes of lightning which revealed momentary glimpses of floating objects, but leaving their distance and proportions in uncertainty. Toward midnight the moon rose sufficiently to afford light enough to make sure that the rebels would see her as she approached the town. The night was, therefore, most auspicious for "running the blockade." The visit of the *Lafayette* during the afternoon had no doubt inspired the rebel sentinels with increased vigilance. At midnight the *Quaker* gunboat was accordingly taken in tow, and with a pitchy smoke boiling out of her pork-barrel chimneys, she went a fluking down the rapid current of the swollen river. Having puffed and tugged along to within a mile of the point opposite the town, so as to attract the attention of the batteries, the lines were cast off and she was committed to the current and to the tender mercies of the Vicksburghers. The crew of the tug now waited in breathless silence the effect of their work upon the batteries. In about three quarters of an hour, as she began to round the point of the Peninsula, there was a heavy volley of musketry heard, and immediately after it came a flash and booming of cannon. It was now evident that the formidable vessel was seen. In another moment a second and a third shot from still heavier guns resounded in the still midnight air, waking the echoes all along the woody sides of the river. It is needless to observe that there was *some* merriment among the mischievous boys who had lost their night's sleep in order to enjoy the joke. After some ten guns had been discharged, there was a pause in the firing, as if the imposture had been discovered; but the rebel gunners were only waiting for a flash of lightning in order that they might perfect their aim. Shortly, one after another gun, heavier than the rest, sent their solid shot and screaming shell after the supposed Yankee gunboat. Each battery seemed to vie with the other for the honor of giving her the fatal shot, and no doubt they heard their missiles glance off from her iron casemates. As the vessel floated down each battery in turn gave her a salute until every gun along the whole line of works as far as Warrenton paid their respects to the inanimate and harmless raft. "I thought I should have died a laughing" said one of these wags, "to hear them pegging away at the old raft." Another declared he wouldn't have lost the fun for ten dollars. They *fired ninety four shots!*

The circumstance proves with what sleepless vigilance the rebels watch every movement we make.

DE SOTO.

Sailing of the Ossipee.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 28.

The steamship *Ossipee* left here to-day with sealed orders.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Again Increasing Their Forces at Fredericksburgh.

Troops Arriving from Richmond by Rail.

The Rebel Army Believed to Number 100,000.

OUR SOLDIERS AND THE COPPERHEADS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday Evening, March 20, 1863.

Impressed, undoubtedly, with the belief that Gen. HOOKER contemplates an early attack, and at *this point*, the rebels have, during the week past, increased the force opposite by the addition of several regiments. Balloon reconnoissances have discovered the fact that troops are arriving constantly by rail from Richmond. One of the Generals so situated, that importance may be attached to his statements, estimates the rebel force opposite now at 100,000.

J.

TUESDAY, March 24, 1863.

The following stirring Address by the Fifth Wisconsin regiment will be perused with national interest. Coming as it does from a command which has participated in nearly all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac since the first battle of Bull Run, it speaks in thunder-tones to the Copperheads at home who rely upon their former political associates, now absent in the field, to aid them in the nefarious work of destroying the Republic. The Address is signed by all the commissioned officers present with the regiment, and, when read to the men by Col. ALLEN, was received with vociferous applause. There was not a dissenting voice when the question was put upon its acceptance as an expression of the sentiments entertained by the regiment:

A VOICE FROM THE FIFTH WISCONSIN.

Whereas, Treason has raised its foul head in Wisconsin, has penetrated its legislative halls, and is endeavoring to defile, with its touch, the ermine of the Supreme Bench; Therefore, as soldiers battling for the unity of our country, for human liberty and the rights of man—as soldiers, possessing all the rights of citizenship, and bound to home by all the ties of patriotism and consanguinity, we feel called upon in this hour of National peril and State dishonor, to enter our protest against the suicidal policy of traitors and sympathizers with treason at home.

Peace party men, stay at home patriots who are for peace upon other terms than the unconditional surrender of the rebels—valiant knights who find fault with the imprisonment of Northern traitors, but have no blood to shed in defence of the flag that protected their infancy and imbecility, nor sympathy to express for soldiers in the field, are alike entitled to our scorn and contempt.

To demoralize the masses by crying peace, when the rebels scoff at the idea of reconciliation, to withhold supples, to throw barriers in the way of enlistments, and to discourage those who have already offered their lives to their country, is to paralyze the arm of the President. To paralyze the arm of the President is to give victory to rebels in arms, to plot destruction for us, to invoke it upon themselves.

We have sworn "to bear true allegiance to the United States, to serve the Government honestly and faithfully against all its enemies or opposers whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President," and we this day register the oath anew, that we will hold up his hands, abide by his proclamations and enforce obedience to the laws, avenge our brothers in arms, fallen upon many a bloody field, and fight the enemies of our flag wherever found and in whatever garb.

Citizens! Freemen! Brothers! Men of Wisconsin, are you going to desert us? Are you willing to purchase peace at the price of your manhood? Are you going to prove recreant to your obligations? For the sake of a brief period of inglorious ease to blast the hopes of posterity, to strike even one star from our constellation?

Eighteen months since we left home with your prayers, your benedictions. Are you willing to see us returning with our flags trailing in the dust? You promised us that while battling for humanity, a common cause, a common country, you would succor our families and sustain us with your good wishes and your fortunes. We, therefore, ask that you countenance no opposition to the conduct of the war, that you sustain for places of public trust no man who is not heart and soul with us in this contest of right with wrong, that you support the laws—that you stand by the Government against which traitors in arms are arrayed—stand by your country in its hour of peril—nay, more, we can demand it.

In conclusion let us say, that we are in for the war; that we are confident of the righteousness of our cause, and of speedy and final success, and that those who oppose us, whether by word or deed, are traitors to their country, and worthy only of a traitor's doom.

T. S. Allen, Colonel.	C. W. Kempf, 2d Lt., commanding Co. C.
H. Walker, Capt. Co. A.	
L. G. Strong, Capt. Co. G.	W. H. Kees, 2d Lt. Co. G.
J. J. Turner, Capt. Co. H.	H. C. Farwell, 2d Lt. Co. K
J. Ordway, Capt. Co. D.	M. L. Butterfield, 2d Lt. Company F.
J. G. Clark, Quarterm'r.	R. Carter, 2d Lt. Co. I.
A. S. Bennett, 1st Lt. & Adj.	E. P. Mills, 2d Lt. Co. E.
J. H. Cook, Lieut. Co. I.	L. F. Miller, Acting 2d Lt. Company C.
A. W. Hathaway, Lt. Co. E.	
J. McMurtrey, 1st Lt. Co. H.	R. H. Emerson, Capt. Co. I
G. E. Hilton, 1st Lt. Co. G.	J. W. Davis, Asst. Surg.
S. White, 1st Lt. Co. D.	G. W. Madison, Capt. Co. B.
A. H. Robinson, 2d Lt. Co. H	

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, March 28.

Deserters brought into camp to-day confirm the previous reports of the great scarcity of provisions in the rebel camp, but says this does not dampen the ardor and spirit of the troops.

Owing to the strictness of the rebel conscription in the Shenandosh Valley it is highly probable that fertile and productive portion of the State will be nearly a barren waste the coming season.

Other portions of the State are believed to be in the same condition.

IMPORTANT SEIZURES.

Large Capture of Contraband Articles.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 28.

The revenue steamer *Reliance*, Capt. DUNGAN, arrived here to-day, having in tow two prizes, captured while attempting to go to Virginia. They had on board a large rebel mail, a file of late papers from Richmond, and a large amount of Confederate bonds and Virginia Bank notes, medicines, goods, &c., intended for Richmond. One of the prisoners, ILKO, an Austrian, claims to belong to Montgomery, Ala. Capt. DUNGAN deserves praise.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Attack Upon a Steamboat—A Number of Soldiers and Negroes Reported Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, March 28.

Capt. BOWIN, of the steamer *Sam Gaty*, just arrived from Independence, reports that while passing Sibley's Landing he was hailed by a band of guerrillas who succeeded in boarding the boat and killed two infantry soldiers, fifty cavalrymen and twenty negroes. After this they robbed all the passengers, threw overboard a hundred sacks of flour and a lot of Government wagons. [In this dispatch, for "killing," we should probably read "capturing."—ED. TIMES.]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Publication of American Diplomatic Correspondence.

Complaints from Minister Adams About the Alabama.

The Emancipation Society Protests Against Fitting Out Ships in England for the Rebels.

Earl Russell Requires an Oath as to the Facts Before Instituting Proceedings.

Large Arrivals of Cotton from Rebel Ports.

Trouble Pending Among the Lancashire Operatives.

PROGRESS OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, Capt. SHANNON, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 15th March, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Londonderry on the night of the 13th inst.

The Inman line has been reinforced by the addition of a steamer called the *City of Cork*. The new steamer *City of London* is also nearly ready to take its place in this line.

Messrs. GUION & Co. were inaugurating a line of steamers to convey emigrants from Liverpool to New-York. The steamer *Louisiana* was to sail on the 21st of March. The steamer *City of Cork* would also sail on the same day as an extra vessel in the Inman line.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora* was at Madeira on the 5th March, and would sail on the 7th for Cadiz.

The screw steamer *Edward Hawkins* arrived at Liverpool on the 13th from Matamoras, with 1,804 bales of cotton (which had run the blockade of Texas) and $600,000 in specie.

The bark *Fanny Lewis* had arrived at Queenstown with a cargo of cotton and turpentine from Wilmington, N. C. The *Prospero*, from Nassau, had also reached Liverpool with 144 bales cotton.

The Confederate loan of £3,000,000 was expected to be introduced in London and Paris in the week following the *Asia's* departure.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Manchester Guardian, March 14.

On Thursday, three series of diplomatic correspondence on the affairs of North America were published as Parliamentary Papers. The first of these consists of letters and dispatches between Earl RUSSELL, on the one part, and Lord LYONS, and, during his absence from Washington, Mr. STUART, on the other part. Most of the letters refer to cotton, the extent of the supply, and the impediments to trade in that article; others refer to the protection of British subjects, particularly against drafting, and occasionally to the internal politics of the Union and the progress of the war. There is at page 41 a letter from Lord Lyons, written just after the successes of the Democratic party in the elections, in which he states that several leaders of that party had sought interviews with him, and told him that a proposal of foreign intervention at that time was inopportune, and would weaken them and strengthen the war party. He remarks that before the elections an inclination to a peace policy was so ill received that a strong declaration in favor of war was thought necessary by the Democratic leaders, who accordingly were at the date of his letter, clamoring for a more vigorous prosecution of hostilities. Referring to the opinions of those who recommend mediation as preliminary to the recognition of the Southern Government, Lord LYONS says: "*I do not clearly understand what advantage is expected to result from a mere recognition; and I presume the European Powers do not contemplate breaking the blockade by force of arms, or engaging in hostilities with the United States in support of the independence of the South.*" With reference to the apprehensions of an attack on Canada in the event of a reconstruction of the Union, Lord LYONS writes: "If the reconstruction be still possible, I do not think we need conclude that it would lead to an invasion of Canada, or to any consequences injurious to Great Britain."

On the 13th January, Lord LYONS writes from Washington on the general state of political parties in America. He says:

"The terms of service of a very large portion of the present army expire in the Spring or in the early Summer. If the present state of feeling continues, very few of the men will reenlist; fresh volunteers will not present themselves, and *to enforce a large compulsory draft will be impossible.* Already desertions are very frequent; they would, it is said, be much more so, did not men remain in hopes of soon receiving the large arrears of pay due to them. It was stated the other day in Congress that more than one-fourth of the officers were absent from their regiments, some with, many without, leave. The Emancipation Proclamation had disgusted many; it has made still more doubt the possibility of any other result to the war, whenever it may end, than separation. Nor is the one great advantage which the Republican party has—that of holding the Executive power—turned by them to the best account. The unpopularity and the failures of the Administration recoil upon its supporters, and they in their turn weaken the Administration by manifesting their discontent with it. The attack made upon the Cabinet by the Republican Senators has no doubt damaged it very much. Nor is the effect of it allowed to subside. It is pursued in the newspapers; indeed, yesterday, the text of the resolutions pressing the President to change his Cabinet was published in one of the Washington journals. Besides these party troubles, there is in some of the Western States, and especially in Indiana and Illinois, a discontent which causes apprehensions of even more than constitutional opposition. To add to all this, the state of the finances is becoming really alarming. The pay of the army is six months in arrear. The Democratic party seeks to profit by the difficulties of its opponents, without committing itself to any very definite policy. Thus it attacks the arbitrary arrests and the other extra-legal measures of the Cabinet, and, above all, the military Administration; but it does not risk its own popularity by declaring against the war, or pronouncing the word 'separation.' Its leaders know that it is felt to be the peace party, and that it really gets all the votes of those who desire peace. They will not incur the danger of losing other votes by avowing a desire for peace themselves. They desire to throw on the Republicans all the responsibility of any unpopular measures which may become necessary. *Foreign mediation is not likely to be acceptable to the people at large, and the Democrats would be very glad to escape all share of the unpopularity of having recourse to it.* According to present appearances, the difficulty of keeping up the numerical force of the army would seem to be the most probable cause of peace. Great military successes might, however, revive the warlike spirit, and an invasion by the Confederates of the Northern States would probably induce great numbers of volunteers to enlist for a short period to defend their homes. *There is nothing at present to show whether or not there is likely to be, in the meantime, a conjuncture at which foreign Powers may step in with propriety and effect to put a stop to the effusion of blood.*"

The second collection of papers is a correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Mr. MASON, extending over the period between April, 1862, and the end of last month. Mr. MASON'S letters urge the Government to recognize the Confederate States, and to break the blockade. He goes into long arguments on international law; but *most of Earl Russell's replies are mere courteous acknowledgements of having received his communications.* On the 2d of August, however, Earl RUSSELL writes:

"In the face of the fluctuating events of the war; the alternations of victory and defeat; the capture of New-Orleans; the advance of the Federals to Corinth, to Memphis, and the banks of the Mississippi, as far as Vicksburgh, contrasted, on the other hand, with the failure of the attack on Charleston, and the retreat from before Richmond; placed, too, between allegations so contradictory on the part of the contending Powers—Her Majesty's Government is still determined to wait."

In the beginning of this year, Mr. MASON addressed to the Foreign Office a letter merely dated "January, 1863," in which he objects to the views of the English Government on the subject of blockade. In reply to this, Earl RUSSELL writes:

"I have, in the first place, to assure you that Her Majesty's Government would much regret if you should feel that any want of respect was intended by the circumstance of a mere acknowledgment of your letter having hitherto been addressed to you. With regard to the question contained in it, I have to say that Her Majesty's Government see no reason to qualify the language employed in my dispatch to Lord LYONS of the 15th February last. It appears to Her Majesty's Government to be sufficiently clear that *the Declaration of Paris could not be intended to mean that a port must be so blockaded as really to prevent access in all winds, and independently of whether the communication which might be carried on in a dark night, or by means of small low steamers or coasting craft creeping along the shore; in short, that it was necessary that communication with a port under blockade should be utterly and absolutely impossible under any circumstances.*

In further illustration of this remark, I may say there is no doubt that a blockade would be in legal existence *although a sudden storm or change of wind occasionally blew off the blockading squadron.* This is a change to which, in the nature of things, every blockade is liable. Such an accident does not suspend, much less break, a blockade. Whereas, on the contrary, the driving off a blockading force by a superior force, does not break a blockade, which must be renewed *de novo*, in the usual form, to be binding upon neutrals. The declaration of Paris was, in truth, directed against what were once termed 'paper blockades;' that is, blockades not sustained by any actual force, or sustained by a notoriously inadequate naval force, such as the occasional appearance of a man-of-war in the offing, or the like. The adequacy of the force to maintain the blockade must, indeed, always to a certain extent, be one of fact and evidence; but it does not appear that in any of the numerous cases brought before the Prize Courts in America, *the inadequacy of the force has been urged by those who would have been most interested in urging it against the legality of the seizure. The interpretation, therefore, placed by Her Majesty's Government on the declaration of Paris was that a blockade, in order to be respected by neutrals, must be practically effective.* At the time I wrote my dispatch to Lord LYONS, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that the blockade of the Southern ports could not be otherwise than so regarded; and certainly the manner in which it has since been enforced gives to neutral Governments no excuse for asserting that the blockade has not been efficiently maintained. It is proper to add that the same view of the meaning and effect of the article of the declaration of Paris on the subject of blockades which is above explained was taken by the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James (Mr. DALLAS), during the communications which passed between the two Governments some years before the present war, with a view to the accession of the United States to that declaration."

The third series contains the correspondence which has passed between Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, and the Foreign Office in respect to the *Alabama*. Much of this correspondence has already been published. In a letter, dated Jan. 24, Earl RUSSELL contends that the Government have in no way allowed a breach of the law which they were able to prevent, and says the American Government have themselves done what is questionable in seeking to induce British subjects to engage in war on the Federal side. Mr ADAMS, in reply, dated Jan. 26, (the last of the series,) says:

"If I understand your Lordship aright, it is now affirmed that because the Government offers large bounties on enlistment in the United States, and because British subjects in the United States, tempted by these bounties, do occasionally enlist, therefore your Lordship is justified in having affirmed in your former note that the Government of the United States systematically and in disregard of the comity of nations induce them to enlist. As well might I in my turn, in view of the frequent applications made to me to procure the discharge of citizens of the United States who have been tempted in the same manner to enlist in Her Majesty's service in this kingdom, assume the existence of a similar policy."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times, March 14.

The diplomatic correspondence referring to the latest incidents of the American war, which was printed last night, represents our Foreign Secretary in a position not so novel as it is perplexing.

The representatives of the United States and the Southern Confederacy, Mr. ADAMS and Mr. MASON, have played the part of the rival influences, and Lord RUSSELL has been compelled by official necessities to listen cautiously and reply prudently to both. The arguments, representations, and remonstrance of the opposite advocates are earnest and elaborate. They prove that each thought the choice between them, and the reasons that ought to have determined it were obvious and self-evident. In reality, to side with either was utterly impossible, and the courteous but firm refusal to commit the Government and the country in any way on the questions at issue *has left both parties disappointed by our neutrality.* That disappointment is not without a tinge of angry feeling; but when time has brought about the great results that are impending, we hope a calmer judgment than we can appeal to at present will acknowledge that the steady neutrality of the policy of England has been the wisest that could have been pursued. That it has not been adopted in a spirit of selfishness, what we have suffered by the continuance of the conflict sufficiently proves. We have refrained from buying a present advantage by an interference that for generations to come would have been made a ground for accusation or reproach.

The irritation that may be traced in nearly an equal degree in both divisions of the last correspondence, North and South, is of itself a proof that we have not unduly inclined to either side. This is precisely the point on which a neutral Power is likely to differ in opinion from two enraged belligerents. Mr. MASON urges the English Government to declare the blockade of the ports of the South a nullity, or not to respect it, because it can be shown that the North has not been able to render it complete and total. Some ships have sailed in and out of those ports, but many have also been captured in attempting to pass, and as these incidents are common to all blockades, the Foreign Secretary refuses to declare that of the Southern coast as not existing because it is not perfect. It is only excessive laxity on the part of the belligerent who is bound to vigilance that can legally raise a blockade; and the difficulty of all communication by sea with the Southern States proves that the Northern naval commanders have not shown any evident want of force, or remissness in the discharge of their duty. The refusal of Mr. MASON'S application, which a strict neutrality compels us to give, is the cause of the dissatisfaction of the South. That of the North has another reason.

We have done too little to satisfy the Federal Government in the case of the *Alabama*. *Because that vessel was built in an English port we are made responsible for all the incidents of her subsequent career. With as much justice we might be accused of a breach of neutrality because the guns and ammunition the North have purchased in England have never won the Federals.* If the *Alabama* has been handled like the *Water Witch* or the *Red Rover*, or any of the marvelous ships of salt-water romance, we are not answerable for her achievements. The skill and daring that rendered one vessel an embarrassment to a great naval Power were certainly supplied by the South. The Federal Government might have bought a score of *Alabamas* on the same terms and with the same risk. The ship was built in contravention of the Queen's proclamation. *It was an illegal and contraband transaction, and was covered by all the arts and precautions that enterprise, when it engages in that kind of business, has always at its command.* The Federal Government has never yet had to manage a system of Excise duties or maintain a coast guard against smuggling. When the war debt and a high commercial tariff have made detection of fraud and repressing a contraband trade matters of experience, it will learn what kind of work private enterprise can cut out for an Executive. When tempted into action by large profits, private enterprise can display faculties for concealment and evasion that would set the eyes of Argus at defiance. A belligerent Power must maintain the police of the seas at its own cost. A neutral cannot and is not bound by the law of nations to transfer any part of that duty to its own ports and harbors. This is, in effect, what Mr. ADAMS throughout this correspondence complains that we have not done. But really, the complaint only amounts to this—*that we have treated both parties to the war in precisely the same manner.* We declared the sale of arms and warlike stores to either of them illegal. We withdrew from the traffic in such supplies all the protection and countenance given to regular trade. British subjects taking part in such contraband business forfeited all right of appeal or protest against the confiscation of their property if captured by the enemy. We could do no more. What Mr. ADAMS requires of us as a neutral Power is that we should allow the North to buy unlimited quantities of arms of all kinds, but prohibit the purchase of all such stores by the South. Our neutrality ought to have been shown by giving a decided advantage to one party. The Federation needed no ships, having a navy at its command, and immense resources of its own, out of which to build or charter a formidable fleet. What it did want for its war service it bought, and, having the control of the sea, transported without risk. The Southern States had no ships, and, in the same way, bought them. *But we believe the amount of money the North have spent in England in the material of war far exceeds all the funds the South could devote for the same purpose. It is the use that has been made of the Alabama, not her origin, that has rendered her dangerous, and for this we are not in any way accountable.* If a man is run through with a sword he may with more justice attribute the mischance to his adversary's skill as a fencer than to the distant workman who forged the blade. The *Alabama* derived nothing from the locality of her construction that was not purchasable with mere money. The qualities she afterward displayed were not of our supplying. Perhaps they are of a kind that money alone will not command. But that is a question beyond the reach of diplomacy. It underlies much of this correspondence, but could not be broached in it.

CAPTURE OF THE BARK SPRINGBOK.

In a letter to the Liverpool *Mercury*, the Captain of the British ship *Springbok* details the circumstances under which his ship was captured by the Federal gunboat *Sonoma*. He says: "I left Falmouth for Nassau on the 22d December, 1862. On the 3d of February, in latitude 25° 35′ north, longitude 73° 40′ west, steering to the west under all plain sail, we were hailed by an American war vessel and ordered to heave to, which I immediately did. An officer from her then came on board and demanded the ship's papers, which I at once produced. He then desired me to take them all with me and proceed on board his vessel with him, and on arriving there I handed over every paper I had relating to ship and cargo. The Captain said the manifest did not specify the contents of the cases, bales and packages, and asked me if I had any invoices of the cargo, and also if I knew of what it consisted. I told him that to the best of my belief it was an assorted general cargo, consisting chiefly of Manchester goods, but of what description I did not know. He then said he should seize and make a prize of my vessel and cargo. I told him I was much surprised at the step he had taken, as I could see no cause for it; but he said he did, and that he should take all the ship's papers, and that I must consider myself a prisoner for the time being. A prize crew was then made up to take the vessel to New-York. I was kept on the gunboat till 1 P.M., and then sent to my own cabin with a prizemaster mate, and a crew of six men, armed with revolvers rifles and side-arms. The crew of my vessel were then mustered and told the vessel was a prize, and asked whether they would assist in working her to port, or go on board the gunboat, when they at once and unanimously decided to stay by the ship, and we bore away for New-York. We arrived at New-York on the 11th of February, and all hands kept on board till the following day, when myself and crew were taken in custody to the United States Marshal's office and there ordered to the House of Detention. I asked to be allowed to see the British Consul, when I was told I could see no one until I had been examined by the Prize Commissioners. We were kept as close prisoners in the House of Detention for two days, and in the meantime I asked permission to write to the British Consul, and was allowed to do so, and was told my letter would be safely sent through the Marshal's office, and I have since learned from the Consul that he never received it. When released I returned to my vessel, and found that my cabin had been ransacked, the stateroom broken open, and the chronometer and all the nautical instruments taken away. My vessel was 200 miles east of Nassau, New-Providence, when taken possession of."

SHIPBUILDING FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

The following letter from the Foreign Office has been received by Mr. THOMAS B. POTTER, President of the Union and Emancipation Society, respecting the building of war vessels for the Confederates, similar to the *Alabama*:

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 11, 1863.

"SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of the copy, signed by you, of a resolution of the executive of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester, dated the 3d inst., in which that Society records its protest against the building and fitting out in this country of armed vessels for the Government of the so-styled Confederate States, and call upon Parliament and her Majesty's Government to put an effectual stop to such proceedings.

I am, in reply, to request that you will call the attention of the executive of the society to the provisions of the Act 59 George III., cap. 69. It will be observed in that act that evidence on oath is required to enable proceedings to be taken against persons charged with contravening it.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

Thomas B Potter, Esq., President of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester, No. 51 Piccadilly, Manchester."

THE GREAT WEDDING.

THE CASUALTIES.

All the London journals have their local columns full of reports of the inquests upon the unfortunate victims of the rush and crush in the streets on the day and evening of the wedding, and editorially they comment with much severity upon the inefficiency of the police. These are some of the painful incidents testified to:

An inquest was held on the bodies of four more of the persons killed on the night of the illuminations in London. The names of the deceased were Caroline Mitchell, Anne Harding, Ellen Giles and Elizabeth Grove. Mr. GRAHAM, a coachbuilder, said he was passing down Ludgate Hill on Tuesday night, and when opposite the Old Bailey he found a very large crowd, so that the circulation was impeded. Whenever an opportunity presented itself people passed and repassed each other. Somewhere between the Old Bailey and Farringdon street his attention was called to a young woman struggling in the crowd. It was the sister of the deceased CAROLINE MITHELL. He got her out, and placed her in a doorway. She described her sister, and he went after her. He went up the Belle Sauvage Yard, and about 50 yards from the entrance he found the deceased lying on her back on the pavement. There was a crowd round her, simply gazing upon her in bewilderment. She was pronounced to be dead. Verdicts of "Accidental deaths" were returned in all cases. On Thursday, an inquest was held on the body of an infant, two months old, one of the victims of the great crush. The mother said that on the evening in question she took the deceased out with her as she was going to the city to see the illuminations. Witness was accompanied by a young woman and a man. When they got to King William-street, they turned toward London Bridge to go and see the monument, and there was a great crowd and crush. Witness did not notice that the child was particularly pressed against, but upon looking at it, she found that it was black in the face, and was gasping. They made their way out of the crowd, but the child was found dead. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased, being an infant of tender age, was suffocated in his mother's arms by the pressure of the crowd in the public streets."

A communication to the *Star* describes the manner in which most of these unfortunates were killed. The writer, describing the scenes in Princess-street, says:

The people appeared peaceful and quiet, husbands with their wives enjoying quietly the sight of the illuminations. All at once I heard a great screeching, whistling, and shouting, and on looking back *I saw a set of roughs* (more properly ruffians) of the lowest class, bedizened with ros

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEDITATIONS ON DEATH AND ETERNITY. A Translation from the German, by FREDERICA ROWAN.

The original of this work is a well-known German book entitled *Stunden der Audacht*, the authorship of which is in doubt, though generally ascribed to ZSCHOKKE. The *Meditations*, though upon subjects not generally or sufficiently dwelt upon, are tenderly expressed and filled with the most absolute consolation for those in dread of the unknown land, or to whose hearts sorrow has come near. The circumstances under which the book was published in England are peculiarly touching. The original translations were ordered by the late Prince Consort for the Queen, with both of whom the subject matter possessed great interest. Upon the death of Prince ALBERT, Her Majesty directed a public issue of the *Meditations*, that the balm which served to soothe the sorrows of a royal heart might be of more enlarged service among her people. It is published in Boston by TICKNOR & FIELDS, and is for sale in this City by SHELDON & Co.

THE WORDS OF THE LORD JESUS. By RUDOLF STIER. D. D. Translated from the Second Revised and Enlarged German edition, by Rev. WM. B. POPE, Manchester. Revised by JAMES STRONG, S. T. D., and HENRY B. SMITH. D. D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary. Part I. 8vo., pp. 144. New-York: Pastor's Library Association.

The clergy will hail the appearance of the best of modern commentaries in this compact and cheap form—and so, in fact, ought every intelligent Christian layman. There is no great display of learning in the work, but every page is enriched with the digested results of learning, in combination with sound sense, practical wisdom and fervent piety. The translation is admirable—retaining all the vividness and point of the original. The series, when completed, must occupy one of the foremost places in every Christian library.

THE IRON FURNACE; OR, SLAVERY AND SECESSION. By Rev. JOHN H. AUGHEY.

Mr. AUGHEY writes of matters concerning which he is entirely familiar. Long residence in the State of Mississippi afforded him ample means of information concerning the workings toward secession; while his subsequent sufferings in the cause of the Union, his persecutions, losses and personal danger, left little for him to learn of the outrages and indignities which were heaped upon every citizen of the sunny South who dared raise voice or hand against the rebellion of the slaveholders. Mr. AUGHEY'S account possesses all the interest of personality, with all the charm of a practiced writer. WM. S. & ALFRED MARTIN, Philadelphia, are the publishers of the work, which is sold here by A. S. BARNES & Co.

SPREES AND SPLASHES; OR, DROLL RECOLLECTIONS OF TOWN AND COUNTRY. By HENRY MORFORD.

This book is unpretentious, filled with anecdotes, humorous and otherwise, in which well-known individuals "about town" figure, and places of public note are introduced. CARLETON is the publisher.

NOTES, CRITICISMS AND CORRESPONDENCE UPON SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS AND ACTORS. By JAMES HENRY HACKETT. New-York: CARLETON. 1863.

SHAKESPEARE has had a host of commentators, troops of critics, but only a few interpreters. The self-sufficient MALONE and the stately JOHNSON, among the first class, and the esthetical SCHLEGEL, and the acute HAZLITT among the second, will readily recur to mind. We make no allusion to the coterie of writers on the Bard who are either perpetually clipping his language with etomological scissors, or inflating it with rhetorical bellows—such an one was COLLIER. But your interpreter of the emperor among dramatists can only be found in the ranks of the actors or (to go back to a good old Saxon word) players. Some of the latter have lazily studied the commentators, or dreamily followed the critics, and they have failed in strength of impersonation. But those of them who studied the text of SHAKESPEARE with that conscieseness of attention which a lawyer employs over the hidden intricacies of a puzzling will, or which an early father of the Church used over Sacred History and Biblical literature, have accomplished a twofold success. First, in adding to the fame of the great Bard; and secondly, in better establishing their own excellence as Shakesperian actors. Mr. HACKETT ranks with the last named. He is an interpreter of SHAKESPEARE, and has rarely succeeded in *not* bestowing tediousness upon his readers by the book. This may seem a negative compliment: but, rightly viewed, it is far otherwise. The world of belles lettres has been so feasted with views on SHAKESPEARE, that he who can read new ones and rise from their perusal with a sense of satisfaction, gives more real praise to the author than if the latter had stunned him with commentation or amazed him with a novel critique.

Mr. HACKETT will go down in histrionic fame as the great impersonation of *Falstaff*, and therefore we select this character to say that his Merry Knight has been such an unbounded success, because all who saw and heard felt that not Mr. HACKETT was behind the footlights—HACKETT, the gentleman by birth; HACKETT, their quondam mercantile acquaintance; HACKETT, the delight of society; HACKETT, the worshiping husband, indulgent parent and generous friend—but the very confidence man and quintescence of all vices of the Elizabethan age, who had slept a Rip Van Winkle slumber, to be aroused by the American actor in question, and introduced to the new World just as SHAKSPEARE drew him, and not a hair taller nor a stocking thinness the shorter! We remember well, in boy-time, meeting HACKETT in society and wondering how that perfect gentleman could so metamorphose himself into *Falstaff*. The thought was of itself an eulogy. Naturally, therefore, the actor who could so imbue himself with the dramatic characteristics of one of SHAKSPEARE'S most difficult *creations* can very well interpret some of his *portraitures*, taken from history or romance.

The book before us abounds in the work of both commentator and critic: but is the *result* of interpretation. The author has evidently *tested* his own ideas as a philosopher tests his discoveries,—not always on the public stage, but certainly in that private one which exists in the actor's closet as much as a laboratory exists in the apartments of the chemist. The personal experiences and recollections plentifully scattered through our author's pages, (but not in any sense unpleasant from egotism,) show us how these tests were made from time to time. Mr. HACKETT, however, has one perfectly finished *essay* upon Hamlet's soliloquy on suicide, and it is original. This is saying enough, considering how hackneyed is the theme. It is analytical—which is saying more, considering how easy it was to take up old theories or *critiques*, and to demolish them without substantially making a new erection. The notes upon King Lear will prove an agreeable addition to dramatic literature, for they touch upon those hidden beauties and those salient points for action which would strike the actor and wholly escape the mere critic. The author then takes up the different actors of "Hamlet," and gives to us piquant and trenchant notices of their persons and habits, and excellencies or defects. Actors are not always generous reviewers of each other, but, in the main, none of the cotemporaries of Mr. HACKETT can find fault with his frankness and evident disposition to say the best things of them. As the years roll by and they pass into historical associations, the library possessing these reminiscences of Mr. HACKETT will have a valuable provision for answering "queries." Mr. HACKETT finally enriches his pages with most interesting correspondence upon Shakesperian subjects. The correspondence is from and with Ex-President QUINCY ADAMS, WASHINGTON IRVING—the Smith-Brothers-of-wit—the author of *Jon*, etc., etc. Familiar letter writing relieves criticism of its usual pomp and makes up for eye and ear reading which is ever piquant. It is thus in our author's volume. So that with green-room gossip, spar kling stage reminiscence, intelligent interpretation, including just criticism and candid comment, valuable references to cotemporaneous theatrical events and actors, and suggestive hints upon nearly all Shakesperian subjects, Mr. HACKETT'S book is a very much more readable volume and agreeable library companion than the grave title on its back would at first indicate. We heard a friend recommend it to a scholar as "*Hackett's Shakesperian Lunch.*" H.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Prosperous State of Affairs in Peru—The French Stopping the Slave Trade—Chili Quiet—From the Argentine Republic—The Legislative Assembly Dissolved by Force.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, March 16, 1863.

The British mail steamer *Callao* arrived at Panama on the 8th inst., from South American ports. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 17th and from Callao and Lima to the 27th February. There is nothing new from Ecuador. The *Callao* brought $176,364 50 for Southampton; for New-York, 40 bales goat skins, 18 bales bark, 14 bales wool and 1,169 hides; for San Francisco, 10 packages chaucaca; for Southampton, 152 ceroons bark, 17 packages merchandise; for Liverpool, 540 bales cotton, 170 bales wool, 22 ceroons bark, 6 bales India-rubber; for Panama, 560 sacks flour, 12 packages merchandise, and $3,7 60 50 in specie.

PERU.

The country continues to prosper under the new administration of Gen. SAN ROMAN, because the capitalists and merchants have no fear of either foreign wars or revolutions.

The excellent new currency law has just been promulgated. The present Bolivian coin, which constitutes the greater part of the circulation, is in future to represent about its true value, 80 cents, as compared with the new coin. Gold ounces or doubloons are in future to represent $20 25 of the base coin. Thirty-one merchants of Lima, who cannot see beyond their own noses, held a meeting and denounced the new system.

The French authorities in the Polynesias have at last put their threat in force, to arrest the infamous new slave trade that was instituted by a company of Callao merchants, that of stealing the poor natives and bringing them to Peru to be worked to death on the cotton, sugar and rice lands. Several Peruvian vessels were seized in the Polynesian ports, and were only released on their promising to abandon the heartless trade. These simple people, who have never known any restraint, and who gain at home their livelihood in an exceedingly easy manner, going nearly naked and living on fish and fruits, when put to hard labor at once on their arrival in Peru, working from sunrise to sunset, die in such numbers and with such rapidity that scarcely a quarter part of some of the first cargoes, introduced only six months since, are now alive.

CHILI.

There is nothing of very great interest from Chili. The newspapers are discussing the subject of religious toleration. Chili has advanced but little in this idea when the general progress of the people toward liberty is taken into consideration, and the bulk of the interior population are much opposed to the introduction of "heresies" of any kind. All sects are allowed to worship according to their own creed, but all are more or less at the mercy of the Government, and are liable to have their privileges abridged if the Minister of Worship and Public Instruction should happen to be a fanatic. It is now proposed to accord religious toleration not only as a privilege, but as a right.

Don RAMON S. VALDES has been appointed Chilian *Chargé d'Affaires* to Mexico, and Señor ASTABURUAGA will return to Washington.

The building of railroads is making rapid progress. In the South great advantages are expected from railway communications.

In Concepcion four criminals had been shot. In Santiago the mortality had been very great in the month of January. 1,030 deaths, in a population of 100,000. Of these 669 were children.

A slight animation had been experienced in all branches of business in Valparaiso the past fortnight. The exportations, chiefly in Wheat, had been of some importance, and the abundance of the present harvest, it is expected, will create a good deal of activity in the shipping line. The rates of interest and discount remain the same. Money is abundant, but is only to be had on the very best of names. Consumers of cotton goods have at last been obliged to purchase, causing a considerable activity in this branch of trade. It is noted that prices are lower in second hands than in first, in many cases.

Flour is held at from $2 88 to $3 19 per quintal, 6 and 9 months. It is believed that a good deal will be exported to England, but prices must first range lower.

Bar Copper is sold at $16 50, cash.

American Lard is in demand.

Freights to England and Hamburg are £2 16s. and £2 15s. To the United States $12.

Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45d. to 45⅛d. per dollar. On France 4f. 65c. to 4f. 75c. On United States, nominal.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates from Mendoza to Feb. 9, mention some disturbances in that Province. The Governor had dissolved the Legislative Assembly by force of arms. On the same promise a decree has been issued fixing death as the irremissible punishment for robbing three or more heads of cattle from the pampas, or one or more from the farms; for stealing any goods in value exceeding $25; for fraudulent bankruptcy and for concealing any thief or assisting him in his misdeeds. Mr. WHEELWRIGHT proposes to establish a railroad between Rosario and Cordova.

The cotton plantations at Entre Rios, Santa Fé and Corrientes had turned out well.

NEWS FROM THE RIVER PLATTE.

Effect of News from United States—South America too Dependent—How to Improve—Projects—Mines—Petroleum—Science—Porter C. Bliss—Objects—Offer of Service to the United States by Maj. Mayer—Mr. Wheelwright—Cordoba Railroad—City Railroad—Erection of Houses in City—Gen. Urquiza at Work—New Line of Steamers to Europe—Dr. Burmeister—Fossils—Markets—Coal—Hides—Lumber—Arrivals—Sailings—Value of Correspondence, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

We are as much moved here by the news from the United States as though we were a dependency of that Government. Especially is this true in our commercial and political circles. The carrying trade of all nations is affected, and the state of Exchange is a direct result of affairs at the seat of war. Once we could procure gold in New-York. In any quantity; now we are shut up to the use of the limited amount that is current here. Recently this stringency has been severely felt, and the value of our currency is at the mercy of a small number of wealthy men.

From this position of affairs we look for escape to the suppression of the rebellion, and the return of commerce to its wonted channels, to the efforts of statesmen here to *fix* the value of paper, and to the working of the rich mines of gold and silver recently opened in the Province of San Juan. To develop these mines there has been formed a joint stock company, composed of some of the most enterprising capitalists of this country. The project also meets the cordial encouragement of the Government.

In the Province of Rioga there has been lately discovered a petroleum spring, and scientific men believe that Rioga is as rich in that singular product as is Pennsylvania. The great want here is workmen. There are demands in agricultural and mining business in this country for thousands of laborers.

It was especially pleasant, a few days ago, to see a young gentleman embark for the United States, to offer his services to the General Government. It was Maj. EDELMIRO MAYER, a Captain of artillery National, and a Major in the National Guard of Cordova. He has distinguished himself on the field, is a scholar and a polished gentleman. [illegible] We have dates from Porto Rico to the 3d instant.

the eve of sailing, he speaks of letters of high commendation given him by our Minister and Consul, and also by Messrs. ED. A. HOPKINS, E. H. FOLMAN, and Rev. W. GOODRELLOW, the American clergyman here. He is the only volunteer from the Argentine army for the United States Government in this time of her trial.

Mr. PORTER C. BLISS, who has spent many years among the Indians of the United States, has lately arrived here, and has offered his services to this Government to work in connection with the Department of the Interior, to make more systematic and efficient their policy toward the native tribes of the Pampas. He is cordially received, as he really deserves to be, and he has already been assigned a post in an exploring expedition which departs in a few days. His acquirements are varied and profound, and the results of his South American researches are only waiting publication to place him prominent in the list of historians and naturalists.

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, an American gentleman, has recently arrived here, to undertake the long-talked of railroad from Rosario to Cordoba. He has a world-wide reputation as a railroad engineer, and his presence here is regarded as a guarantee for the speedy completion of that most important road. Already speculators are buying the land on the route of it. The Government guarantees nine per cent. per annum to the stockholders. A road built by Mr. WHEELWRIGHT on the Pacific coast yielded two per cent. per month profit, and the new railroad northward from this city is yielding a profit of 1⅜ per cent. per month.

While we have sent a native of the South to fight our battles, we are enriched by the acquisition of two North Americans who are renowned in the arts and sciences of peace.

As I have written before, signs of settled peace and prosperity to these fertile countries multiply. The character of the men coming into power, and the institutions they inaugurate or sustain, are indications of improvement. Some of these I might arrange in the form of an argument, and you will give space to them with profit to all your readers:

This city is wide; not that the houses are far apart, but until within a few years they were all built one story high. They are building higher now, but the city is spread over a great deal of ground. It has long been desirable to have cars drawn by horses in the streets. The National Government has now urged it upon the city, and the city is about to inaugurate the movement.

During the year 1862 there were erected 753 new edifices, costing an average of $6,000 Spanish each, though some of them have cost above $240,000 Spanish. There were repaired and improved 602 buildings, at an average expense of $1,600 Spanish. This makes an increase of near 50 per cent. over the year 1861.

Gen. URQUIZA, so long the moving mind in warlike measures, has reached an age and a degree of wealth in which he has all to lose and nothing to gain by war. Accordingly, he is actively engaged in the affairs of his farm and his cattle-killing establishments. His farm is larger than several of the independent German Principalities, and it is ruled with rigidity, and worked with the most scrutinizing economy.

Arrangements are already made for a line of steamers direct to Antwerp, which will make the third opportunity per month of writing and traveling by steam to Europe.

Dr. BURMEISTER, the naturalist in the service of the Government here, has gone on an expedition to the country, to obtain some fossils, with which the whole Buenos Ayrean soil abounds. Some of the most valuable fossils of the tertiary system ever found have been obtained in this vicinity. The Museum here has undergone a great change under his management. It has become an attractive and an instructive place.

In markets there is but little movement. The three best classes of woods range respectively in currency at $75@$80, at $80@$85, at $85@$90, with doubloons at an average of 460. In hides there is little change. Gold is in great demand, but it is believed to be only a gold panic. No adequate cause for the demand is known. To day ounces closed at 420. Within two days the New River Platte Bank drew out of Mana's Bank 10,000 doubloons.

The pine lumber brought by the *Hebron* sold on board at $41, Spanish, per 1,000. Other cargoes had sold at similar rates.

Several letters have been received here from the United States making inquiries or arrangements for business suggested by letters from your correspondents here.

Since last mail this port has been entered by the following American vessels: *Sparkling Sea*, *Sea Bride*, *Union*, *Kremlin*, *Hebron*, *Jeanie*, *La Plata*. The latter is proverbially "fast." She made the trip here in 45 days.

The *Zone* sailed for Boston Dec. 24, with 4,900 hides and 392 bales of wool. The *Czarina* sailed same day, for same port, with 8,000 hides and 877 bales wool. ADELANTE.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Commerce with the Republic of Chili—Collision at Sea—Loss of the Boston Ship Grenada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1863.

The commerce of the United States with this Republic, small as it is, is growing less. Chili now ships nothing to California, and nothing but copper ore, coarse wool, and a few hides, to the Atlantic States. Her bullion goes to England and France, whence she receives her dry goods, hardware, &c.

JOHN LISTER DAVIS, late mate of the Boston ship *Grenada*, arrived here a few days since from Valdivia, on the British coasting steamer *Talca*. He reports that on the night of the 28th of December last, at 1½ o'clock, while the *Grenada* was on her way from Sunderland, Eng., to Port Chester, Falkland Islands, with a cargo of coal, about 150 miles N. E. of the Islands, a strange ship ran into her, striking her about midships, and cutting her nearly in two. The second mate and steward were instantly killed, and DAVIS had two ribs broken. They had barely time to get off in two small boats, when the *Grenada* sunk. The strange ship made no attempt to save them, but went on her course, not even giving her name or answering when hailed; but the language and dialect of the officers in giving orders were those of Englishmen. The Captain, ALFRED SCOTT, and crew, drifted in the two boats for four days and nights without food or water, when the English ship *Conference*, from London to San Francisco, picked them up. The Captain of the ship put DAVIS and two seamen (ANDREWS and JACKSON) on board a Peruvian brigantine at sea, and she landed them at Valdivia, on the Southern coast of Chili, on the 6th inst., whence the Captain of the *Talca* gave DAVIS a passage here. He is badly hurt.

The commercial business of this port is almost exclusively in the hands of the foreigners.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Revolt in San Domingo—Admiral Wilkes' Movements—Rumors About the Alabama—The French in Mexico.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 10, 1863.

Military and official circles in Havana were thrown into much bustle and excitement by the order that a battalion of the Cazadores de la Union, and a battalion of the regiment Del Rey, in all two thousand men, should at once embark for San Domingo. The explanation was soon given; an insurrection had occurred there, and RIBERO, its Captain-General, had proclaimed martial law over the whole of his Government, and at once written to Cuba for reinforcements. The troops were all on board the steamers by nightfall, so that no time was lost. The revolt is in the districts of Guayubin and Monte Cristo, which are situated on the northern part of the island. It is headed by LUCAS DE LA PEÑA, a former General of the militia of the country. The *Diario* terms it a mad revolt, evidently instigated by the Haytians, and is confident it will soon be suppressed.

The screw war steamer *Petronila*, at Samana, had received orders to carry troops and equipments. These troops are commanded by Brig.-Gen. BUCETA, Governor of the District of Samana. It is also thought Gen. SANTANA will leave his retirement to act against the revolt. Troops will also be sent from Puerto Rico. The *Diario* asserts that the rebels have had as yet no encounter with the troops. Forty soldiers who garrisoned Guayubin had retired from that position.

The *Prensa* gives the following account of this insurrection:

"We have letters from the neighboring Island of San Domingo dated the 1st of this month. One from Samana—it says the Spanish steam transport No. 3 has just arrived from the capital, carrying troops to Monte Cristo, at which place there is an insurrection of those folks from Hayti who will not be quiet, and who must at last have a good beating. It is said here that the insurgents have had the daring to haul down our flag, and in its stead to hoist the famous standard of Hayti, shouting death to the inhabitants of the Island of San Domingo, which, if true, will cause them to dance on one foot, and that very soon. The newsmongers add, that in all the Selbo there was agitation of some sort, and the result is that to-morrow a column of troops leaves here to look out for the Haytians, as they want a lesson. We remain, then, with a slender garrison, which, however, is enough, as it is only waited to guard four hundred convicts in the *Fuerte*."

Admiral WILKES had visited the capital with two vessels. On the 23d the birthday of WASHINGTON was celebrated by firing a salute from the United States vessels, which was responded to by the Spanish war steamer *Hernan Cortes*.

The *Boletin* asserts that the *Alabama* was lately at St. Thomas, and the two United States vessels had sailed for that island.

Letters from Vera Cruz remark that FOREY'S last proclamation is less vehement than his first. He has labored incessantly to sow discord amongst the supporters of JUAREZ, but to no effect, for the Liberals are more compact and united than ever. The expenses of the war are immense. The steamer *Yonne* took out $1,000,000, which, in reality, would only be sufficient for some days. Their means of transport are slight. They have 260 large wagons for heavy goods, which have left Orizaba for the interior. From the United States they received 250 other wagons, but can only use 60 for want of oxen. They need one thousand mules, but do not know where to get them.

From the *Ferrocarril de Orizaba* of Feb. 22 we take the following:

"DEPARTURE OF GEN. FOREY.—Yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Corporation of Orizaba presented itself at the residence of the Commander-in-Chief of the French army, to pay their respects on the occasion of his speedy departure. The political chief of the district headed the deputation and also addressed the General in a brief and feeling speech, to which His Excellency answered with words of gratitude. He was to have left on the 1st, but delayed a few more days."

"RETURN OF GEN. ORTEGA.—the *Boletin Oficial* says: 'Yesterday afternoon the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East returned from the Capital, accompanied by Generals BERRIOZABAL, LALLAVE, NEGRETE, LAMADRID, MEJIA, ALATORRE, PAZ, PRIETO, OSORIO and other officers, who had gone out to receive him at the *Garita de Mexico*.'"

"THE ZOUAVES.—In a letter from Acayete, we are told that ZOUAVES are continually passing by there on their way to Puebla, which news is confirmed by their daily arrival. They say that they are kept completely ignorant of all operations—not even a newspaper being seen. However, those who can read try by stealth to ferret out news, and have seen some of the addresses from the Mexican Government."

Washington's Birthday in St. Petersburg.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1863.

Late Saturday afternoon, some one said, in a company of Americans, "We ought to celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birthday." The proposition was adopted at once, and it was agreed to have a dinner, in which all loyal American citizens in St. Petersburg should be invited to participate. Mr. TAYLOR, United States *Chargé d'Affaires*, tendered the use of the Legation Rooms, and took upon himself the labor of the preparation.

At 6 o'clock Monday, (the 22d coming Sunday,) we sat down, fourteen of us, in the following order: BAYARD TAYLOR, President of the evening, at the head of the table; WM. EDWIN PHELPS, United States Consul, Vice-President, at the foot, and GEORGE H. PRINCE, of the house of W. ROPES & Co., the longest American resident in Russia, and ALEXANDER WILKINS, a Russian of English parentage, for many years past United States Consular Agent at Cronstadt, in the centre. Occupying intermediate places were Maj. P. McD. COLLINS, United States Commercial Agent at the Amoor River, now here urging the Russian-American Telegraph scheme; Col. CALEB CROWELL, Ex-United States Consul at St. Petersburg; Col. JOHN E. GOWEN, who raised the ships in the harbor of Sevastopol; GUSTAN AD BUHL, (naturalized,) of JAMES D. GREEN'S rifle factory, Worcester, Mass.; OTTO SHOENANBERG, (naturalized,) United States Consul at Konigsburg; WM. H. DUNSTER, of the American Bank Note Company, now Superintendent of Engraving in the Russian National Bank; EDWARD RUDOLPH, (naturalized,) BENJAMIN B. NOYES, THOMAS MARSHALL and FRANCES PRATT.

In the centre of the table was a bust of WASHINGTON, surrounded by beautiful dishes of tropical fruits. On the side wall of the saloon was suspended an oil painting of the old hero, draped on either side with Union flags, whilst a large flag was hung across the end of the hall in the rear of the President's chair.

The dinner was a very handsome one, embracing the favorite American dishes of roast pig and turkey, and terminating with a blazing plum pudding.

When the cloth was removed, Mr. TAYLOR rose and announced the regular toasts. He said that thirteen was considered an unlucky number the world over; that since the Last Supper, whenever there are thirteen persons assembled, one of them is sure to be a Judas. So it had proved with the original thirteen colonies. South Carolina had betrayed us. He had, therefore, chosen to step out of the beaten track, and on this occasion would adhere to the time-honored, sacred number seven.

The toasts were then drank in the following order, each prefaced by appropriate remarks by the President:

1. The Memory of WASHINGTON.
2. THE UNION.
3. The President of the United States.
4. The Army and Navy.
5. The Loyal People of the United States.
6. The Emperor of Russia.
7. The Women of the United States.

Mr. BUHL was called on, and responded enthusiastically to "the Army and Navy," and Mr. RUDOLPH to "the Emperor of Russia."

In announcing the last toast, the President said he would call upon three persons to respond: Col. CROWELL, because he was the oldest unmarried man present; Mr. PHELPS, because he was the youngest bachelor present; and Maj. COLLINS, because he was also a bachelor, and the agent for the *Amour*.

The Colonel gave us a speech full of rich puns and dry humor. Mr. PHELPS dealt in Yankee stories, Revolutionary reminiscences, and the power of woman in all great struggles. The Major thought there was nothing left for him to say. But he soon showed us that the man who could travel across the wilds of Asiatic Russia, and open up to the commerce of the world a river navigable two thousand miles from its mouth, was fully equal to the emergency of a third speech on that toast that is always nearest to the heart of every American.

Remarks complimentary to Mr. TAYLOR were made by Col. GOWEN, when Mr. PRINCE gave us the following sentiment:

"*Bayard Taylor*—We recognize in him the *Chargé d'Affaires* eminently fitted by his abilites and his education, for his position; and we hope, ere long, to hail him as ENVOY Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Capital of all the Russias.

We drank this toast with three rousing cheers, when Mr. TAYLOR said: He came to Russia, at the solicitation of the Minister, with the understanding that he was to be left in charge of the Legation, believing that he could best serve his country in that way. He had been here during the most critical period of our nation's history, and in leaving, as he probably should before long, he had the satisfaction of feeling, that his efforts to preserve the friendship of Russia, so important to us in our struggle for the perpetuity of our Government, had not been unsuccessful.

Stirring speeches were made by Mr. PRINCE, Col. GOWEN, Mr. SHOENANBERG and Mr. MARSHALL, all instinct with the spirit of undying devotion to the Union, and eternal hatred of treason.

Mr. PHELPS then proposed "Mrs. TAYLOR." Though a native of Saxe-Coburg, she said at her marriage, "Whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." She is a genuine American woman.

Mr. TAYLOR responded briefly, saying, there can be no true marriage until the man and woman by Heaven ordained find each other, and then no difference of nationality or religion should keep them apart. The sentiment was the more grateful to him, because at home he had been somewhat sternly criticised for marrying abroad.

We now formed in procession, and carried the bust of WASHINGTON three times around the table, marching to the music of "The Star Spangled Banner," resumed our places, and drank to his memory stand ing and in silence.

Mr. TAYLOR'S ready muse had furnished a song for the occasion, which was sung and repeated with a will:

SONG.

AIR—*Auld Lang Syne.*

Columbia's wandering children we,
Though parted far and long,
Still keep her days of jubilee,
Still sing her festal song;
We link our hands the closer yet,
When foes against her rave—
Dishonored he who could forget
The sacred gift she gave!
Then drink to Union, spite of all
The threats against it hurled,
The glorious fabric shall not fall
Till with it falls the world.

We know no sundered South and North,
We know no East or West—
Our fathers sent one message forth
To all the world's oppressed;
'Tis ours to guard their altar's light,
To bear their banner high—
To let no sable vulture smite
Their eagle from the sky!
Then down with black rebellion's rag,
Its despot and its slave!
For only Freedom's holy flag
O'er Freedom's land shall wave!

After this we had various national airs; also, two beautiful poems from Mr. TAYLOR. One, upon "The Neva," he said, according to his Quaker ancestors, the spirit moved him to read to us. The other, on "The Thousandth Anniversary of the Russian Emperor," he repeated by request.

With three times three and a bumper for the success of our armies and the perpetuity of our Government, we parted, feeling that, though in a foreign land, our National Holidays are ever sacred, and resolving to celebrate them in future, whenever it is possible.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

A Better Feeling in Illinois Regarding the Ship Canal—Union Leagues—The War News—Commercial, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 23, 1863.

There appears to be a better feeling arising in relation to the Ship Canal and cognate questions hereabouts. The action of your Chamber of Commerce, and the tone of the leading journals, have done much to allay the angry excitement caused by the defeat of our favorite measures in Congress. The West will not be disposed to hold New-York responsible for the adverse action of some of her Representatives, if a disposition is shown to meet us upon fair terms, by her State authorities and great transportation lines. But our Western roads, too, will be obliged to adopt a more liberal policy in the transportation of produce from the interior, and our carriers on the Lake will have to be content with something less than the monstrous profits they have realized for two or three years past. From Pennsylvania we have heard nothing which indicates very decidedly any change in her policy in regard to the West, and the undivided front which her representation presented against the Canal bills will long be remembered to her disadvantage.

Our people are not particularly desirous of forming commercial or other than regular business connections with Canada. The appointment of Commissioners was done under the first impulse of disappointment and indignation at the defeat of what we regard as a great and important measure, for the purpose of operating upon New-York, by showing her that we had other resources, and could command other channels of transportation if driven to the alternative by a continuation of her unwise policy. Much will depend upon the action of your Canal Board in adjusting the rate of tolls for the coming season. The *Journal of Commerce* is not far out of the way in saying that New-York could better afford to pass Western produce over her Canals toll free, than to lose the Western trade, or to create any great and permanent estrangement between the two sections.

Our citizens are already making arrangements for the June Convention. A large Committee of prominent gentlemen has been appointed to take charge of the matter, and funds are being liberally contributed to meet the necessary expenses. From every quarter interested, we hear of action being taken looking to a representation in this great commercial gathering. It is to be hoped that the East and West will be brought together face to face, on that occasion, and that a mutual good understanding may be the result.

UNION LEAGUES.

The loyal people are actively engaged all over the West in forming Union Leagues. They are now established in nearly all the cities and towns, and are extending into the rural districts. They are having a decided, yet quiet influence upon the tone and temper of the Copperheads. In them the blatant semi-Secessionists see a union of purpose and of action which they realize it will be impossible to make head against. The really disloyal are few in number, but noisy—full of sound and fury. But they readily subside, when met with determination and spirit by the friends of the Government. It is estimated that there are already over 50,000 Leaguers in this State alone.

The recent course of VAN BUREN, BRADY, and others, in your city, is not without its influence upon Western Democrats. The latter uttered a telling admonition, when he said to his fellow Democrats, that "those who oppose this war, will in a coming time, be regarded as more infamous than the Tories of the Revolution." The cry of "Hartford Convention" was fatal to those against whom it was raised. So will be the charge of aiding and abetting treason against the Copperheads of the present day.

FROM BELOW.

I see persons every day who are direct from Vicksburgh. Their reports do not vary materially from those received by telegraph. They unite in representing the troops in good spirits—hopeful and confident, and having full faith in their Commanding General. The taking of Vicksburgh by a direct assault, is generally considered impracticable, if not impossible. As at Charleston, Savannah, and elsewhere, the rebels have been given too much time to construct their fortifications and perfect their defences. A year ago it would not have required half the force, or half the sacrifice to have reduced either. The general tenor of the reports thus brought up by private hands is that the sickness in the army has been much exaggerated in the published accounts, and that the health of the troops has undergone a decided improvement within the past few weeks.

I saw a gentleman on Saturday from ROSECRANS' department. He brings very favorable accounts of the condition of everything there. Large and effective reinforcements had arrived, and the army was waiting for the then pleasant weather to dry the roads, so as to render them passable for the artillery and the trains, to make an advance movement. He regards ROSECRANS as strong enough to push the enemy before him to any extremity.

HOME MATTERS.

Contrary to expectations, the ice in the straits and the lower lakes is very tenacious this Spring, and as yet refuses to let go its hold. Vessels cleared here two weeks ago, with the prospect of getting through, but nearly all of them are in port yet. Freights have been taken at 11¾c.@12c. for wheat, and 10c. for corn, to Buffalo, which is the rate that these figures will have to be lowered somewhat. From accounts received from below, it is probable that navigation will not be opened much, if any, before the first of April. In the meantime our canal is in full blast—boats having been running for nearly two weeks. Our receipts of grain—corn particularly—are consequently largely increased. The hog receipts last week were 20,460. We shall probably go up to 1,400,000 before the season is fully closed. We have reports from many points in the interior of the increased ravages of the "hog cholera"—sucking pigs even being carried off, almost by wholesale. Should this continue, the "crop" for next season will be seriously diminished. Reports in regard to the growing wheat continue favorable from most districts. Chicago is fast becoming a manufacturing as well as a commercial town. Among the new branches introduced, on a large scale, is that of manufacturing boots and shoes, one firm employing three hundred hands and machinery, is about to enlarge its business by increasing the number to five hundred. The boot and shoe towns of Massachusetts must look out for their laurels, and their trade, too, for people here generally succeed in whatever they attempt on an adequate scale.

In the Hopp murder case, heretofore noticed, a new trial has been granted by the Supreme Court, on what grounds I am not advised. We are getting into something of a ferment.

Another additional professorship has been established in the Chicago University—that of Botany. It has been liberally endowed by Hon. J. Y. SCAMMON, and at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, on Friday evening, the chair was filled by the appointment of Dr. FRANCIS SCAMMON to the Professorship. At the same meeting, Hon. W. B. OGDEN, President of the Board, subscribed $5,000 toward the Astronomical Observatory.

The Torpedoes in the Mississippi.

A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes from on board the U. S. steamer *Mississippi*, off Baton Rouge, under date of Feb. 28:

Inclosed I send you a sketch of a torpedo constructed somewhere in rebeldom, and intended to do mischief to the fleet, and in all probability especially intended for the *Essex*, as our Quartermaster discovered through his glass a boat just above the point where the *Arkansas* was blown up, and reported to the officer of the deck that a man had just got something adrift in the eddy, which carried all the drift wood just where the *Essex* is moored. The cotton figured in the sketch attracted the attention on board the *Essex*, and a boat was dispatched from her and succeeded in making fast to the "barrel" and towed it in to the shore about two miles below us, on the west bank. Our captain and first lieutenant took a boat and went over to the assistance of the *Essex*'s boat. After much hard pulling they got it out of the water, but could see nothing externally to indicate danger, and so proceeded to dissect the monster, having detached the barrel and log, which were only "adjuvants." The end of the cylinder which was uppermost had a circular aperture which was filled. This was secured by a round cast iron plate one inch thick, and screwed down upon two thick pieces of gutta percha, with six bolts passing through the plate and the head of the cylinder. The clock work was of brass, and secured on an iron plate one-quarter of an inch thick, four inches wide, and fourteen inches long. It was still in motion when the plate was removed. It did not appear how much time would have elapsed before the hammers would have struck the caps. Attached to the clock work were two hammers, under which were two ordinary percussion tubes inserted into the plate, and covered by percussion caps. Over this whole arrangement was a sheet of tin bent over, forming a protection to the machinery, and this again was in a cloth bag to keep it clear from the powder, in the centre of which it was placed, the tubes being connected therewith by new trial has been granted by the Supreme Court, on percussion paper. As soon as the plate was removed, the powder was thoroughly wetted, the clock work was removed, a slow match was applied, and the whole went off in a "fusee," and we now have the whole apparatus on board. This is the sixth apparatus that has been fished up by the *Essex* within a short time.

Appearances indicate active operations in this quarter soon.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN TEXAS.

The Capture of Sabine Pass, and Destruction of Railroad Bridges and Rebel Vessels.

From a private letter from Capt. CROCKER, of the steamer *Kensington*, we are allowed to take the following particulars of the capture of Sabine Pass and the further operations in Western Texas:

"About the 25th of September I took a company of men, and with the schooners *Harvey Jones* and *Rachel Seaman*, attacked and captured the fort and town of Sabine Pass. The fort had four heavy guns, and hotly contested the possession of the town for a time, but finally gave us possession. On the 27th, two days after, I organized a boat expedition, and passed up the Mermanton River, which is about fifty miles east of Sabine, expecting to find some steamers and a battery, but upon my arrival I ascertained that the steamers had left a few days previous, and found the battery abandoned. On the 29th I took the launch and twelve men, and steamed eighty miles up the Calcasou River, lying some miles east of Sabine, and captured one steamer and burned two schooners. The steamer I brought away under the following circumstances: My men had completely tired out with rowing, and must rest. I therefore compelled two rebel prisoners I had taken, to pull me alone in a skiff ten miles further up the river, where I discovered the steamer in possession of five white and three colored men. Thus I had ten against me, and some of them had rifles, but I put on a bold face and set them all at work, and soon had steam up, and was under way down the river. I got to the sea after several other interesting rebel adventures, and safe to Sabine.

About ten miles up Sabine Lake there was a large railroad bridge, over which all troops and heavy artill

THE SOLDIERS ON THE WAR.

The Soldiers of Connecticut in Florida to Their Friends at Home.

The undersigned members of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers beg to express to their fellow-citizens at home their views in regard to the prosecution of the war in which we are engaged. Prevented from offering our sentiments at the ballot-box, we yet feel more intensely than ever before for the welfare of the ancient Commonwealth, of whose name and fame we were never more proud than while beholding for the past two years, her unwearied and wise patriotism, and her paternal care of her sons in arms.

When we left our homes, the resolve was unanimous among our fellow-citizens to defend to the last extremity the perpetuity of the Union, the liberties of our country, and the safety of our homes, and we felt secure in leaving the honor and welfare of our State in the keeping of those who did not go forth to battle. Since then, unhappily, some men have arisen within the State, it is hoped not many, who demand that the war should be brought to an immediate and unconditional close, and that peace should be obtained upon any terms. They urge their demand, among other pretences, on the ground of compassion for us. They represent that we have become discouraged with the length of the war, and wearied of its toils and sufferings; that we behold with factious discontent the measures of those in authority; that we desire above all else, and at any terms, peace and our return to our homes, and that to secure such a peace is an act of duty and friendship to us. Thus misrepresented in our absence, we feel called on to declare the falseness of these statements. We are not discouraged. If disheartened at all, it is not by the force of the enemy, but by the divisions and irresoluteness of our people at home, and the readiness of so many to make money and gain office out of the distress of the country. We do not deem it our place to criticise the acts of the Government, or of our superior officers. We have always offered an unhesitating obedience to the command of the constituted and constitutional authorities. We are not tired of the toils and sacrifices of a soldier's life. If we were disposed for a moment to grow weary, we should be rebuked by a voice from the graves of our comrades who have laid down their lives uncomplainingly for the liberty of the Union. We are ready to share the honored graves of those who sleep on Tybee and James Island and beside the Pocotaligo, rather than that a base, degrading peace should mock the sacrifices which have been made and the blood that has been spilt. We look on him as our enemy who would seek to recall us by a peace which would embitter our homes with a sense of degradation, and which would soon be broken up by a war that would compel us to take the field again under circumstances vastly more arduous and discouraging even than now. We shall never cease to remember, with indignation those who avail themselves of our absence to betray and degrade the interests for which we are perilling our all.

People of Connecticut! we have carried your banner beside the Stars and Stripes. We unfolded it within the captured fortress of Pulaski; we gathered our shattered and bleeding ranks around it after the batteries of James Island, till the flag was riddled through and through, and the staff that supported it was shot off. We carried it at our front when we drove the enemies of our country through the waters of the Pocotaligo, and amid every reverse and every toil, we have been cheered by remembering that its folds were never associated with disgrace. Let us not now for the first time be compelled to feel that the State under whose ensign we march, has failed in the hour of trial to be faithful to the Union, to liberty and to duty.

Fellow-citizens of New-Haven County, remember your own HITCHCOCK, who fell so nobly, and our adopted citizen, the lion-hearted WM. KAY, who, with his wounds yet unhealed, hastened to another and fatal field of battle. Citizens of Hartford County, recall to mind UPSON and WILLIAM LOBY and FRANCIS BRAINARD. Men of Litchfield County, remember PALMER, the idol of his home and of his command, and Sergt. REYNOLDS. People of Wyndham County, remember your own HIBBARD and CORBIN. Citizens of Fairfield County, do not forget STARR and the brave THOMAS HOOTON, and HOLMES, dying a prisoner and wounded, and EATON and COOK. Men of New-London County, remember JOAB JEFFERY. Remember those, your brothers and ours, and a multitude besides, and for God's sake, do not dishonor their fresh graves by declaring that they died in a fool's cause; in a cause that is not worth the expenditure of time and money and life. Speaking not as partisans, nor in behalf of any party, (for, in such an hour, we lay aside all divisions of party, and remember only America and the Union,) we appeal to you, our brethren at home, into whose hands Providence has placed the honor and destiny of the State for the coming year, and we entreat you to give your votes to no party or person who would purchase peace by conditions dishonoring or debasing. Rather we implore you to elevate to office men who, regardless of party or personal interests, will discharge their duties to the Republic—men who, while economizing to the last the resources of the State, and cherishing tenderly the lives, the happiness and the health of her armed sons, will yet feel that no necessary expenditure of toil, or money, or life should be withheld, in order to secure the objects for which we have enlisted, to preserve the principles of the Constitution, to put down an unspeakably wicked rebellion, to restore a firm Union, to secure to all coming generations the priceless blessings of peace and liberty, purchased with blood, secured by law, and crowned by the favor and blessing of Almighty God.

FERNANDINA, Fla., March 14, 1863.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Colonel.
D. C. Rodman, Major.
George C. Jarvis, Surgeon.
Horace P. Porter, Assistant Surgeon.
William T. Seward, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster.
Elmore C. Hine, Assistant Surgeon.
H. L. Wayland, Chaplain.
Company A—Capt. V. B. Chamberlain, Second Lieut. J. Van Keuren.
Company B—Capt. Theodore Burdick, First Lieut. Ira E. Hicks, Second Lieut John H. Wilson.
Company C—Capt. O. S. Sandford, Second Lieut. John J. Hutchinson.
Company D—Capt. Benjamin T. Skinner, Second Lieut. Theodore Wildman.
Company E—Capt. James A. Burns, First Lieut. R. Dempsey, Second Lieut. D. S. Coe.
Company F—First Lieut. S. S. Atwell, Second Lieut. Charles E. Barker.
Company G—Capt. Charles C. Mills, First Lieut. Jeremiah Townsend, Second Lieut. Chas. A. Wood.
Company H—Capt. J. Ben. Dennis, First Lieut. Edward S. Perry, Second Lieut. Wm. S. Marble.
Company I—Capt. S. H. Gray, Second Lieut. E. C. Jordan.
Company K—Capt. Jerome Tourtellotte, First Lieut. William E. Phillips, Second Lieut. Chas. J. Greene.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

A TERRIBLE STORY FROM RICHMOND.

SUFFERING OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, March 26.

Mr. ISAAC BLOSS, a loyal citizen of Wayne County, Virginia, was in the city yesterday on his way home from Richmond, where he has been imprisoned since last September. He was captured during the month of September by JENKINS' cavalry while enrolling the militia of Wayne County. Mr. Bloss is one of the one hundred and ninety-four political prisoners for whom an exchange was lately effected by the Government. The prisoners, composed principally of citizens of Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, left Richmond on Friday last.

Mr. Bloss says that no one can form the slightest conception of the misery to which he and his fellow prisoners were subjected. Quite a number of loyal Virginians are still confined in the Penitentiary at hard labor. These the authorities refuse to release, the Confederates having determined to hold them for prisoners similarly confined by our Government. Mr. Bloss says that for four months, he and his companions lived upon mule and horse meat, the most of which was was rotten and stunk so badly that he could smell it a square distant. He has helped to put men in the coffins, who died from actual starvation. Many of his companions were so badly afflicted with the scurvy that their teeth could be easily pulled out with the fingers. Those who could not provide themselves with blankets were compelled to sleep upon the hard floor of the lousy, filthy prison. *Mr. Bloss says the Confederate army is now upon quarter rations, which is verified by the Richmond papers.* It is common talk in Richmond that the people in various sections of the State are actually starving for the necessaries of life.

THE RECONSTRUCTIONISTS.

From the Atlanta Confederacy, March 10.

Recently a certain little weekly paper in Georgia took occasion to advocate a reconstruction of the Union. We noticed the fact and advised its editor to go, of his own accord, to New-England, as the only place suitable for him, before he was invited to go by his neighbors.

On the 3d inst. there was a public meeting of the citizens of the county, in which that paper is published, which was called for the purpose of having no reference to the defection of the aforesaid editor, but at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A few persons fearful of the enemy or animated by unpatriotic or traitorous motives, have advocated a reconstruction of the Union—are willing to shake hands with our oppressors over the graves of our murdered countrymen, and bow the suppliant knee to an enemy who are seeking to deprive us of all that is dear to a brave and chivalric people; therefore,

Resolved, That we regret any attempt at the present time to offer terms to our enemies as calculated to weaken our cause, protract the war and lull our people into a false—a perhaps fatal security; and any person, by whatever motive he may be actuated, who may be so far forgetful of the duties he owes his country as to advocate a reunion with our hated foe, must henceforth be regarded as an enemy of our cause and a friend of the invaders. If he shall persist in such unpatriotic and traitorous conduct, *he must be invited to go to a section of the country where his sentiments will be applauded and appreciated*; to wit, New-England.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

From a copy of the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 16th inst., we take the following matters of interest:

THE FIGHT AT FORT PEMBERTON.

MOBILE, Friday, March 13.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal*, dated Pamela, Miss., March 11, says a gentleman direct from Goldwater states that two formidable gunboats, the *Chillicothe* and *De Kalb*, two rams with cotton defenses, three gunboats not deemed formidable, three batteries, 300 cavalry and 10,000 men, comprise the Yankee force in the Yazoo.

Some boats not loaded accompany the expedition, it is thought for the purpose of stealing cotton. They left Helena with one day's rations of meat, plenty of bread and other supplies. They rely upon the resources of the country for meat, which they are stealing.

The *Appeal* says a gentleman who witnessed the fight at Fort Pemberton states that our troops waded to their waists to get a chance at the enemy. The Yankee fleet consists of six gunboats and rams, with an infantry force of from five to eight thousand. The enemy's movements indicated a landing higher up the river, on the opposite bank. Our officers were preparing to frustrate the enemy at all points.

SALES OF FOREIGN GOODS.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 16.

At the large cargo sales to-day seasonable goods brought an average advance of fifteen per cent.

HIGH PRICE OF FLOUR.

Flour in Winchester, Tenn., is selling at $60 per barrel.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

We are not at all surprised at the facility with which the Northern Democrats have vaulted from their position of quasi opposition to the war to a fervent support of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his Stars and Stripes. We expressed at the time our conviction that not the slightest confidence was to be put in anything they might say or do. JOHN VAN BUREN, in particular, was begotten by the most unprincipled politician that even New-York ever saw, (with the single exception of W. H. SEWARD,) and he could not be the legitimate son of MARTIN, unless he was perfectly unreliable in every word and action. It is a matter of little importance, however, what they may say or do. They cannot be more united than they were at the beginning of the war; more ferocious and intent on destruction. We fear their arms less than their arts. They have been slaughtered like sheep wherever they have invaded Virginia, and a like fate, we verily believe, awaits them in the future. They may howl themselves hoarse about their Stars and Stripes, (meaning thereby cotton, rice and tobacco,) we will accommodate them with Southern plantations, six feet by three, as fast as they may come on. There is no use in putting on masks any longer; they deceive no one; they only add the guilt of hypocrisy to their other innumerable crimes.

We are prepared to see New-York make another gigantic struggle for its preservation of her commercial supremacy. Perhaps she is beginning to see that if the rebellion, as her low-born rowdies term it, is successful, the West will secede, and then what will become of the Babylon of America? Heaven grant that her worst apprehensions may be realized!

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 28, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104⅛	600	Erie Railway	76⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	106	700	do	76⅜
500	U.S. 6s, '81, Cou.	105⅛	200	do	76⅞
30,000	do	105⅛	1300	do	b30 76⅜
45,000	do	105	150	do	b10 76⅜
10,000	do	104⅞	200	do	b30 77
27,000	Treas. 7.3-10 p. ct. Notes.		250	do	s60 76¼
	Oct. & Ap.	106⅜	200	do	s45 76⅛
2,000	do	106⅛	50	do	s30 76⅛
5,000	do Feb. & Au.	106⅜	150	do	s30 76⅛
5,000	do Feb. & Au.	106⅜	50	do	s10 76⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	100	50	Erie Railway Pf.	b30 97
2,000	do	new 98	230	do	96⅜
10,000	do	new 98⅜	100	do	96⅛
5,000	Ind. St. 6s W. Loan	100	350	do	96⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s.	90	200	do	b10 96⅜
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	75	100	Hudson R. R.	s60 97
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	61	50	do	s30 97⅛
500	Cal. State 7s	122⅜	150	do	98⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	150	do	98⅜
2,000	do	108	100	do	s30 98⅜
20,000	Erie 3d M. B. '81	113⅛	200	Harlem R.	s60 98⅝
5,000	Buf., N. Y. & E. 1m.	106	800	do	99⅛
10,000	Hud. River 1stm.	115	600	do	s10 99⅛
8,000	Mich. C. 8s, C. 1st M. Sk'g. Fd. B.	118	100	do	99⅜
2,000	Hud. R. 2d m.	109	100	Har. R. Pref.	83⅛
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	110⅛	250	do	83⅛
2,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pr.	88	500	Reading R.	86⅛
3,000	Al. & T. H. 1n B.	78	200	do	86⅜
2,000	do	79⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 98⅛
2,000	do	80	250	do	99
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C.	2d 101	300	do	b10 99⅛
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	74	50	do	99⅜
4,000	do	74⅜	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	56
5,000	do	75	150	do	55⅜
5	Bank of Commerce	98	300	do	55⅜
10	Market Bank	92	500	do	55
280,000	American Gold	142⅜	100	do	s30 55
330,000	do	142⅝	100	do	b10 55⅛
100,000	do	142⅜	55	Panama R. ex. div.	104
50	Cit. Gas Co., Brook.	100⅜	45	do	103
150	Canton Company	22⅜	250	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	96
100	Cumb. Coal Pref'd	17	100	do	s30 96
50	Quicks'r Min. Co	38	100	do	s30 96⅜
100	do	s30 37⅜	200	do	b30 96⅜
1400	do	39	100	do	96¼
50	do	39⅛	50	do	b15 97
50	do	39¼	400	do	97
100	Cen. Am. T. Co.	40	50	do	97⅛
100	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	69
30	N. J. Zinc	100	100	do	b30 69
250	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 185⅜	500	do	s30 68⅜
100	do	187⅜	100	do	s30 68⅜
100	do	188	1000	do	b10 68⅜
250	do	187⅜	600	do	b30 68⅜
50	do	s10 187	100	do	b10 68⅜
100	do	s20. 186	1000	do	68⅜
100	do	186	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	158
50	do	s15. 186	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	92
100	do	187	150	do	92⅛
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	110	200	do	s30 92
250	do	110⅛	1800	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	96⅛
100	do	b1C. 110⅜	100	do	b10 96⅜
100	do	s30. 110⅜	700	do	96¼
100	do	110⅜	100	do	s10 96
100	do	s10. 110⅜	1000	do	96
50	do	b10 110⅜	200	do	b10 96
100	Ill. Cen. Scrip	88	500	do	95⅞
100	do	b10 88	500	do	s60 95⅛
200	do	87⅞	350	Chic. & R. I. R.	91⅜
12	P., Ft. W. & Ch. R.	57	500	do	b10 91⅜
21	do	57⅛	50	do	b15 91⅜
400	do	58	200	do	91⅛
100	do	58⅛	50	do	s30 91
400	do	b30 58⅜	100	do	91
500	Chic. & N. W. R.	16	36	Toledo & Wab. R.	51
14	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	80			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes.		100	Hud. R. R.	98
	Oct. & Apl.	106⅜	400	do	s30 98
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N	98⅛	200	do	98⅛
10,000	Mo. State 6s	61	950	do	98⅜
20,000	do	60⅛	100	do	s30 98⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s	124	300	Harlem R.	99⅜
2,000	Ill. War Loan	102	100	do	s30 99⅜
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	43⅜	100	do	s60 99⅜
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	90⅛	1000	do	40
10,000	do	90⅜	300	do	s30 40
10,000	Al. & T. H. 1n.	B. 79	100	do	40⅛
1,000	Mich. So. S. Fd.	110⅜	1500	do	40⅜
2,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	109	100	Harlem Pref.	s10 83⅜
6,000	Amer. Gold	142⅜	300	Reading R.	86⅜
5,000	do	142⅜	400	do	87
35,000	do	142⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	99⅜
63,000	do	143	100	do	99
26,500	do	143⅛	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	54⅜
20	St. Nicholas Bank	93	250	do	54⅜
250	Canton Co.	23	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s10 96⅜
100	Cumt Coal Prf.	17⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	88
100	Cen. Am. Tran. Co.	42	500	Clev. & Pitt. R.	68
300	Bucks C. Lead Co.	2	600	do	68⅛
150	Pacific Mail	187⅛	100	do	s20 68
25	do	s10. 186⅜	400	do	b30 68⅜
300	do	187	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 91⅜
6	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	120	200	do	91⅞
25	Quicks'r M. Co.	b39 40⅜	1500	Clev. & Tol. R.	95⅛
25	do	39⅜	100	do	s60 95
200	do	39	300	do	95⅜
225	N. Y. Cen. R.	110⅜	600	do	95⅝
1000	do	s30. 110⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	91
400	do	110⅜	200	do	90⅞
900	Erie Railway	75⅜	100	do	s10 90⅜
800	do	75⅝	50	do	90⅜
450	do	75⅜	50	Chi., Bur. & Q.	107
50	do	b30 76	50	Alton & Terre H. R.	30
50	Erie R. Pref.	96	175	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch.	36
50	do	95⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.	s15 58
200	do	95⅞			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	100	200	Harlem R.	39⅜
5,000	do New	98⅛	100	do	39⅝
5,000	Treas. 7-10 p. ct. Notes	106⅜	200	do	s10 39⅛
10,000	Mo. State 6s	61⅜	200	Hudson River	s30 98⅜
80,000	Amer. Gold	142⅜	100	do	s60 98⅜
20,000	do	142⅜	300	do	s30 98⅜
50,000	do	142⅜	350	do	s60 98⅜
20,000	do	c. 142⅜	100	do	98⅝
40,000	do	s3 142⅜	200	Harlem R. Prf.	83⅜
100	Quicks'r Mining Co.	39	200	do	b30 84
100	do	s3 39	100	Mich. Cen. R.	99
100	do	39⅜	100	do	s10 99
400	Erie Railway	s3 76⅛	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	54⅜
500	do	76⅜	100	do	b10 54⅜
400	do	b3 76⅜	100	do	s10 54⅜
300	do	c 76⅜	560	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b10 68
200	do	b10 76⅜	200	do	67⅞
200	do	c 76⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	95⅛
200	do	s3 76⅜	100	do	s3 95⅜
300	do	s3 76⅜	200	do	95⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	110⅝	100	do	b10 95⅜
150	do	s3 110⅝	200	do	s30 95
100	do	b10 111	100	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	91
100	do	s10. 110⅜	100	do	s10 91

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	Debt Cert.	100⅛	150	Erie Pref.	96
5,000	do New	98	100	do	96⅛
36,000	do	98	50	do	b30 96⅜
180,000	Amer. Gold	143⅜	300	Harlem R.	43
40,000	do	s3 143⅜	200	do	42⅝
10,000	do	142⅜	1000	do	42⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s	61⅜	500	do	42⅜
5,000	Tenn. 6s	61⅞	200	do	42⅜
50	Cum. Coal Co.	17⅜	500	do	42⅜
100	Quicksilver Min. Co.	39⅜	100	do	s10 42
50	do	40	100	Mich. Cen. R.	98⅛
400	Bucks Co L. C.	bnw. 2	100	do	b10 99⅛
500	do	b3 2	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	54⅜
300	do	2	100	do	54⅜
100	do	2⅛	50	do	s3 54⅜
200	do	2⅛	100	do	b10 55
200	Pac. M. S. Co.	188	200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	68⅛
400	do	snw. 188	400	do	b10 68⅜
150	do	188⅛	100	Galena & Chi.	92
600	do	188⅛	100	do	b5 92⅛
200	do	b3. 188⅜	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	95⅛
150	N. Y. Central R.	111	200	do	b3 95⅜
50	do	b30 111⅛	100	do	s10 95⅛
800	Erie Railway	b3 76⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	91⅞
700	do	76⅛	200	do	90⅞
100	do	s10 76⅛	100	do	s10 90⅜
200	do	s10 76⅜	100	do	90⅜
100	Tol. & W. Prf.	b10 72	50	Chi., Bur. & Q.	107
50	Tr. H. & Alt. P.	b60 69⅜	50	Alton & Terre H. R.	30

SATURDAY, March 28—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin was firmer to-day in demand, and higher by 2@21-30 cent. than at the close of business on Friday night. The Stock market was also firm, especially through the early Regular Board, with a further advance on several of the Railway Shares. At the 1 o'clock Public Board there was rather a pressure to sell at the advance, and the price of Erie gave way to 75½@¾ ₱ cent. But later in the day the market recovered on Erie, and was higher on New-York Central, Hudson and Harlem. The last named was much excited in the afternoon, and sold as high as 42⅜ ₱ cent. The Westerns were generally steady. Pacific Mail Shares firm. At 4 o'clock the following were about the quotations. In Governments the demand was steady. A buyer for European account took $100,000 5 ₱ cents of 1874 at 97½ ₱ cent.:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	140⅜	143¼	Harlem Pref.	83	84
U. S. 6s, 1881	105	105	Mich. Central	98	99
N. Y. Central	110½	111	Mich. Southern	55	54½
Erie	76⅛	76⅜	Mich. Guarant'd.	96½	96⅜
Erie Preferred	96	96	Illinois Central	88	88
Hudson	96⅜	99	Pittsburgh	68⅛	68⅜
Toledo	95⅛	95¼	Fort Wayne	87¼	88
Pacific Mail	187¾	188⅜	Rock Island	91⅜	91
Quicksilver Co.	40	40	Treasury Certif.	100	100
Harlem	39⅜	42½	7-30 Tr. Notes	106⅜	106⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	114	Hanover	87
Merchants'	101	Irving	78
America	115	Metropolitan	105
Phœnix	105	Market	92
National	102	Nassau	104
Merchants' Exchange	88	Shoe and Leather	104⅜
Seventh Ward	125	Corn Exchange	102
State of New-York	100	Continental	91
Commerce	98	Marine	135
Broadway	140	Commonwealth	91
Ocean	87	New-York County	105
American Exchange	109	Importers' & Traders'	106
Pacific	130	Park	116
Bank of North America	101		

There was more steadiness in the Railway Mortgages, and some of the Erie and New-York Centrals decidedly improved.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Al. & T. H. firsts	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds. pref.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	111	Al. & T. H. 2ds. income	79⅝
Erie firsts, '68	109	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	32
Erie thirds, '83	111⅜	Chi. & N. W. ext	88
Erie fourths, '80	105⅜	Chi. & N. W. inst.	95
Erie fifths, '88	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts	74⅜
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	105	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42⅜
Hud. firsts, '69	114	Tol. & Wab. firsts	100
Hud seconds, s. f., '85	113	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90¾
Hud. convertible, '67	105	Gal. & Chi. firsts	113
Mich. Cen. s. f.	117⅜	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	109
Mich. So. seconds	109⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	75
Pac. R. guar. by Mo.	50	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c.	114	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	76

We are requested to say that the names of Messrs. GEORGE W. MCLEAN and HOWARD LAPSLEY are embraced in the list of corporators for the New Exchange in the bill presented a few days since to the Legislature, without their authority or knowledge.

Mr. T. QUICK, of the firm of QUICK & VAN BUSKIRK, has been admitted a member of the regular Stock Exchange Board.

The New-Bedford *Mercury*, of the 27th inst., says:

"The ships *Hudson* and *Cornelius Howland*, from the Pacific, and the bark *Osceola 2d*, from the Indian Ocean, arrived at this port, yesterday, bringing cargoes amounting to 3,670 barrels of sperm, and 250 barrels of whale oil. The value of the sperm is at least $183,500, and that of the whale nearly $8,000. These vessels have been absent between three and four years, and have made, at the above moderate figures for oil, very satisfactory voyages."

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company:

	Week ending March 28.		From Jan. 1 to March 28.	
	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$13,485 35	$6,062 37	$119,531 64	$76,454 23
Freight	12,999 29	7,360 61	149,414 50	111,445 57
Sundries	1,635 83	947 83	11,726 60	8,268 96
Total	$27,520 47	$14,400 81	$280,672 74	$196,168 76
Military, Jan. and Feb.			31,454 65	38,285 61
Grand total	$27,520 47	$14,400 81	$312,127 39	$234,454 37
Increase, 1-63	$13,119 66	—	$77,673 02	—

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the third week of March, ending 21st inst., were as follows:

Passengers	$7,436 17
Freight	11,781 50
Mail	508 32
Express	252 08
Total	$19,978 08
Same period last year	12,896 76
Increase	$7,081 32

Reviewing the Pork trade of the West this season, the Chicago *Times*, of Tuesday, gives the following comparative statement of the number of Hogs packed at certain points, during each of the last two seasons:

	1861-2.	1862-3.	Increase.
Chicago	514,118	970,282	456,144
Cincinnati	474,467	598,457	128,990
Milwaukee	99,461	182,365	83,704
Peoria, Ill.	25,325	90,000	44,675
Terre Haute, Ind.	60,268	80,593	20,325
Keokuk, Iowa	40,000	112,000	62,000
Burlington, Iowa	50,600	61,000	10,400
Lafayette, Ind.	38,000	56,602	18,602
Beardstown, Ill.	9,365	14,660	5,295
St. Joseph, Mo.	4,000	8,000	4,000

The total number of hogs packed last season in the entire West, including Tennessee, was 2,872,666. This number will probably be increased to nearly 4,000,000 for the season now just passed. The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following statement of the amount of Hogs packed in Chicago for a series of seasons:

HOGS PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR ELEVEN SEASONS.

Season.	No. Packed.	Season.	No. Packed.
1852-53	48,156	1858-59	185,000
1853-54	52,849	1859-60	167,918
1854-55	73,694	1860-61	231,335
1855-56	80,380	1861-62	514,118
1856-57	74,000	1862-63	970,264
1857-58	99,262		

BEEVES PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR TWELVE YEARS.

Season.	No. Packed.	Season.	No. Packed.
1851-52	21,866	1857-58	34,675
1852-53	24,663	1858-59	45,505
1853-54	25,431	1859-60	51,809
1854-55	22,691	1860-61	25,200
1855-56	28,972	1861-62	55,212
1856-57	14,987	1862-63	42,163

A circular has been issued by certain leading receivers of State flour in this City, to the millers of the State, calling a Convention of millers, to meet at Rochester, on the 10th of April, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the course pursued by the Flour Inspectors. It is claimed that the Inspectors have been guilty of all sorts of abuses of their office, by which the interests of the millers have severely suffered. The Rochester *Union*, in giving this circular a place in its columns, prefaces it with the following approbatory remarks:

"The course adopted by the Board of Flour Inspectors in New-York has been such of late as to work disastrously to the interests of millers, and a movement is now on foot to organize a new Board, which promises to have the hearty cooperation of the millers in this section of the State, as it certainly should. The millers have rights which should be protected, and when they are subjected to such absurd restrictions in the matter of inspection as are calculated to crush their business or change its whole character, it is proper that they should act in self-defence. We hope the movement will be successful, and have no doubt but it will."

The following correspondence in reference to the Five-Twenties Loan will be found of interest to all who may have money to invest at the present time. The new loan is in great demand among all classes, and its character and advantages are set forth in the reply of Messrs. COOKE & Co.

——, BERKS Co., Pa., Friday, March 20, 1863.

Jay Cooke, Esq., United States Loan Agent, No. 114 South Third-street, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: I see by our papers that you are selling for the Government a new Loan called "Five Twenties." I expect to have, shortly, a few thousand dollars to spare, and as I have made up my mind that the Government loans are safe and good, and it is my duty and interest, at this time, to put my money into them in preference over any other loans or stocks, I write to get information of you as follows:

1. Why are they called "Five Twenties?"
2. Do you take country money, or only legal tender notes, or will a check on Philadelphia or New-York answer for subscriptions?
3. Do you sell the bonds at par?
4. As I cannot come to Philadelphia, how am I to get the bonds?
5. What interest do they pay, and how, and where, and when is it paid, and is it paid in gold or legal tenders?
6. How does Secretary CHASE get enough gold to pay this interest?
7. Will the face of the bonds be paid in gold
8. Can I leave the bonds privately to share with coupons, or registered and payable to my order?
9. What titles are the bonds?
10. Will I have to pay the same tax on them as I now pay on my railroad or other bonds?
11. What is the present debt of the Government, and what amount is it likely to reach if the rebellion should last a year or two longer?
12. Will Secretary CHASE get enough from Custom-house duties and internal revenue, income taxes, &c., to make it certain that he can pay the interest punctually?

I have no doubt that a good many of my neighbors would like to take these bonds, and if you will answer my questions I will show the letter to them.

Very respectfully, S. M. F.

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.
AT OFFICE OF JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS.
114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 20th inst. is received, and I will cheerfully give you the information desired, by answering your questions in due order:

1. These bonds are called "five-twenties" because, while they are *twenty* year bonds, they may be redeemed by the Government in gold at any time after five years. Many people suppose that the interest is only 5 20-100 ₱ cent.; this is a mistake; they pay 6 ₱ cent. interest.

2. Legal tender notes, or checks upon Philadelphia or New-York that will bring legal tenders, are what the Secretary allows me to receive. No doubt your nearest bank will give you a check or legal tenders for your country funds.

3. The bonds are sold at par, the interest to commence the day you pay the money.

4. I have made arrangements with your nearest bank or banker who will generally have the bonds on hand. If not, you can send the money to me by express, and I will send back the bonds free of cost.

5. The bonds pay six per cent. interest in gold, three per cent. every six months, on the first day of May

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only news we have from Vicksburgh and vicinity this morning is rebel news, and if at all to be relied upon, it is certainly bad enough. One of our gunboats, in attempting to pass the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh, is said to have been sunk with all on board, while another was very badly damaged. The new expedition to the Yazoo is said to have met a check, and to have been turned back. We prefer to wait for our own advices before deciding how much reliance to place on these reports.

Our correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, it will be seen, sends us intelligence regarding the movements of the rebels on the other side of the Rappahannock which does not coincide with the advices received from Washington. He states that during the week past they have, so far from falling back from the river, been increasing their forces by the addition of several regiments, and that balloon reconnoissances have established the fact that troops are arriving constantly by rail from Richmond. One of our Generals with the Army of the Potomac estimates the number of the rebel army opposite at 100,000.

Regarding the rebel movements in Kentucky, the Louisville *Journal* says: "It would not be proper for us to state the reasons which back our belief, but we are clearly of the opinion that the rebel force in Kentucky will not only not make an advance upon Louisville, but they will not even make a serious demonstration in this direction. Without the rebel force is more formidable than we have reason to believe it to be, such a movement would be fatal to the entire command."

We have advices from South Carolina to Thursday last, by an arrival at Fortress Monroe. Up to that time no important movement had been made by our fleet.

The Navy Department has received positive intelligence of the destruction of the new rebel steamer *Georgiana* off Long Island Beach, S. C., by our fleet. She was a powerful steamer, of 407 tons burden, and 150-horse power, and was considered more formidable than the *Alabama*. She left Liverpool on the 21st of January, and has since been at Nassau, N. P., fitting out to prey upon Northern commerce. She had two guns already mounted when she arrived there.

The prize steamer *Peterhoff*, captured by the *Vanderbilt*, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Key West. Her officers report having heard cannonading in the neighborhood of Charleston, but it is thought to have been only target firing.

The Washington *Star*, of Friday, states that no more passes are to be granted to visitors to the Army of the Potomac.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to provide a bounty for conscripts was reported favorably. A majority report was made in favor of allowing soldiers in the service of the United States to vote. The Broadway Railroad bill was considered. A motion prohibiting the operation of the road on Sundays was adopted. The amendment proposed by Mr. PRUYN, that the Governor and Senate appoint five Commissioners to build the road, and that the surplus profits be devoted to the Central Park and Croton Water Departments, was lost.

In the Assembly, the bill fixing the compensation of the members of the New-York Common Council at $2,500 per annum was passed; also the bill fixing the terms of office of heads of Departments in New-York. Among the bills reported favorably was one authorizing a horse railroad from Newtown Creek to Astoria, and the Senate bill fixing the number of Notaries Public in the State. A joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 14th of April was introduced and laid over.

FROM EUROPE.

We have advices from Europe two days later, by the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *Asia*. The dates are to the 15th inst. The news is important. The diplomatic correspondence, called for by Parliament, in reference to the war in America, had been issued. Mr. MASON'S latest letters urge the English Government to declare the blockade of the Southern ports a nullity, or not to respect it, because it can be shown that the North has not been able to render it complete and total. The refusal of this application is cause of dissatisfaction to the South. The latest cause of dissatisfaction on the part of the North is that England has done too little to satisfy the National Government in the case of the *Alabama*. The London *Times*, in an editorial on this correspondence, says the irritation that may be traced in nearly an equal degree in both divisions—North and South—is of itself a proof that England has not unduly inclined to either side. The latest dates of correspondence leave both with no grounds for more than remonstrances, and both have much less to say against anything England has done than in favor of something they assert she ought to do. The *Times* reiterates its arguments in defence of the position of England in the matter of the *Alabama*. The Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester having sent a protest to Earl RUSSELL against fitting out vessels for the Confederates in England, Earl RUSSELL replies by pointing out that the act of Parliament requires evidence on oath to enable proceedings to be taken against parties suspected of contravening the law. It is asserted that irritation among the operatives in Lancashire was becoming very strong. They complain of the [illegible] tion of the Poor law, the enormous reduction in wages, and that the workman is sinking more and more deeply into the power of his employer by running into debt for rent. The rebel loan of £3,000,000 was expected to be introduced in London and Paris soon after the sailing of the *Asia*. The accounts from Poland, although vague, show conclusively that the revolution is assuming the most formidable proportions. The Revolutionary forces are said to have reached already some 50,000 men. The latest telegrams *via* Queenstown state that the Russians have suffered another defeat near Myserzowo, losing 100 killed. The attitude of the French Government continued to be decidedly in favor of the Poles. An advance of ¼d. per pound had taken place in Cotton in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were quiet. Consols, 92¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, Esq., addressed the Democratic Union Association last evening on "Loyalty." He denied that in time of war the people are bound to accept, without question, the policy of the Government; but argued that constitutional means only—the ballot-box and free discussion—should be brought to bear to remedy the evils complained of.

A squad of nineteen colored volunteers, for the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, left Albany on Friday for the encampment at Readville, near Boston. Others are expected soon to follow.

The following is Gen. BURNSIDE'S first order upon assuming his new command:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 25, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 27.—In accordance with instructions from the General-in-Chief, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Ohio.

(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding.

Official: LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

It is confidently stated that Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri, after consultation with prominent members of the Legislature and other citizens of the State, has decided to call the State Convention together, and submit the question of emancipation to it. Gov. GAMBLE, Lieut.-Gov. HALL, Hon. WM. A. HALL, and other prominent men, heretofore opponents of emancipation, have lately given in their adhesion to the movement, and declared their willingness to vote for an ordinance to effect it.

A livelier inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions on Saturday; prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hog products were decidedly firmer. Whisky was more sought after, and was advancing. Groceries were less freely purchased. Cotton was in limited request, at about previous rates. Hay, Tallow and Clover Seed attracted rather more attention. Other articles were lightly dealt in. Very limited freight engagements were effected. There were 433 vessels of all classes in port.

Negro Equality and Slavery.

Professor MORSE has had the goodness to furnish the public, through the columns of the *World*, with his reasons for becoming a member of that "Society for the Diffusion of Political Information," whose clandestine birth excited so much scandal a few weeks ago. After paying his repects in a few nervous epithets to the reporter whose presence among the accoucheurs created so much disturbance, he proceeds to give his reason for supposing that the Republican party and the North in general stand in need of the instruction, upon questions of political economy and public morality—of persons like himself, and Messrs. BROOKS and FERNANDO WOOD. This reason is neither more nor less than the doctrines which he alleges to be held by the entire Republican party, on the subject of negro equality. He is satisfied that they, as well as the Abolitionists, believe the negro race to be, in every respect, the equal of the white race, and that it is therefore entitled to the same political and social rights and privileges, and he devotes nearly a column to defending Mr. STEPHENS' famous declaration that "negro inequality" is the "corner-stone" of the new Confederacy. He says:

"Let us learn what Mr. STEPHENS actually did say. His language is this: 'The foundations of our new Government are laid, its corner-stone rests upon'—what? Slavery? no—'upon the *great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man*, that Slavery'—which he then defines to be 'subordination to the superior race'—'is his natural and moral condition. This, our new Government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth.' This language could not be applied to Slavery. It would be a strange misapplication of terms to call Slavery a physical, philosophical and moral truth. He had just been stating to his hearers that the ideas prevalent at the time our Federal Constitution was formed 'rested upon the assumption of the *equality of the races*.' This proposition he declares to be unsound, and that the new Government was founded upon exactly the opposite idea. The error on one side, which he combats, is *the assumed equality of the races*. The opposite truth which he propounds is the physical, philosophical and moral truth that *the two races are not equal*, and the inference he draws from this truth is that this physical difference determines the *status* of the inferior race."

Now the language which Mr. STEPHENS did use, as reported in the Savannah *Republican*, in another part of this very same speech, enables us to dispense with Mr. MORSE'S gloss, in our efforts to get at the orator's meaning. "*Slavery*," said he, is the *natural and normal condition* of the negro. This, our new Government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth." So that the great Confederate "truth" is not simply, as Mr. MORSE would have us believe, that the black race is inferior to the white, but that Slavery is "the natural and normal condition" of the former. Mr. MORSE tries to get rid of the very unpleasant appearance which this great "truth" bears in the eyes of the whole Christian world, by giving us Mr. STEPHENS' definition of Slavery, which is "subordination to the superior race." We happily do not need either his aid or Mr. STEPHENS', to discover what Slavery is. We admit that it involves subordination to the superior race, but then there are various kinds of subordination. There is the subordination of the child to his father, and of the servant to his master, and of the soldier to his officer, and of a people to their rulers; and of all these, justice approves, because they do not involve on the part of the inferior the loss of any of the essential rights or attributes of humanity. The subordination of Slavery is something different from any of these. It means that the slave shall stand, not in the position of an inferior man, but of an inferior animal, of something that is not a man; that he shall be bought and sold, and used and bred like an ox or an ass. It is, in short, Mr. STEPHENS' theory of negro subordination which has outraged the public opinion of the world, but the fact that the kind of subordination which he declares to be the negro's "natural and normal condition," seeks to obliterate all distinction between him and the beasts of the field.

That any portion of the Republican party, or any but a very small and insignificant portion of the people of the North believe the negro race to be the equal of the white race, or that any such doctrine is to be found in the speeches or writings of any but a half dozen of the extreme Abolitionists, we totally deny. Moreover, we cannot help thinking that these Diffusionists are just as well aware of this fact as we are. It is not about negro inequality we differ with the South or with the Democrats. There is nothing within our knowledge so well established, as that some races are inferior to others, morally, intellectually and physically. One might as well deny that some men were more eloquent, or more clever, or handsomer, or stronger than others, as to deny this. Where we part company with the Stephenses and the Morses is in drawing the inferences from this patent truth. They hold that where a body of weak, ill-favored, stupid men are dwelling alongside a stronger, better-looking, abler and more energetic ones, it is the right of the latter to rob, beat and sell the former. This is the great "truth" on which the Confederacy is founded. It is, too, the great "truth" on which the social organization of all the Slave States rests. As long as it is confined in its operation to those States, we cannot constitutionally, perhaps, overthrow its application. But we object, and shall always object, to its extension to territories in which it does not now exist, and which are under our protection, and for whose future we are legally and morally responsible; and we object to the use of our Courts, or armies, or ambassadors for its dissemination or support.

We do so, because we not only believe it to be fatal to the material and moral welfare of every community which adopts it, but because we hold that the sound republican theory of human rights and human duties makes physical weakness and mental or moral deficiency titles to pity and protection, and not invitations to fraud and violence; that the more helpless and inferior a man is by nature, the more carefully should the laws of a democratic commonwealth enforce his claim to his wages, his wife, his children, and his own body. We do not advocate, because we do not believe in, negro equality. We would not, if we could, give negroes a share in the Government. But we heartily indorse Mr. BATES' doctrine that they are entitled to protection, not only none the less but all the more because they are inferior; and they are entitled to it in an especial manner at our hands, because we have, more than any people in the world, preached the doctrine of the inherent dignity and value of humanity in its humblest, most helpless and most degraded condition.

England and Brazil.

A recent debate in the House of Commons on the interruption of friendly relations between Great Britain and Brazil has added fresh interest to that question, and served to place in a still stronger light the imperious and arbitrary conduct of the British Government and its representative in Brazil.

The maxim of ancient Rome in relation to the treatment of foreign nations, was *parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos*—"to spare the humble, and to crush the proud;" but England in the Brazilian imbroglio bears out her ignoble and almost uniform policy—the inverse of the Roman—of crushing the weak and cringing to the proud.

Even had the Court of Rio been guilty of the alleged misdemeanors against British subjects, it would nevertheless have been entitled to just and moderate treatment at the hands of the British Government; for Brazil has been long one of the steadiest friends, and, what is more important, most profitable customers of the British people. But in a case where the Brazilian authorities can hardly be said to have given any real cause of offence, they have just reason to be exasperated at the insults and outrages to which their country has been subjected at the hands of the English.

Mr. CHRISTIE, the representative of England to the Court of Brazil, appears to have made the notorious VEREKER his model, so far as insolence and violence are concerned, and Consul VEREKER, his coadjutor in this disreputable transaction, has proved himself to be a flunky as well as an imbecile. Had the British Government designed to send two men to that country, who would render the names of England and Englishmen hateful to the people, it could not have made a better selection. From the day of their arrival in Brazil to the present time, they seem to have taken a special pleasure in getting into squabbles with the Brazilian authorities and people; and with characteristic avidity they seized upon the occurrences which gave rise to the pending difficulty, and converted them into weapons of offence. These occurrences were, the loss of the British bark *Prince of Wales* on a remote and thinly populated part of the Brazilian territory, in 1861, and the arrest and imprisonment, for offences against Brazilian laws, of certain British naval officers in Rio, about the same period. The crew of the bark had been drowned, and some of them had been washed ashore; her cargo, likewise, had been driven to land, and rescued and appropriated, so far as suitable, by the inhabitants. Upon these facts, Messrs. CHRISTIE and VEREKER founded count number one of the indictment against the Brazilian Government. VEREKER had hastened to the scene of the wreck as soon as he heard of it. Because he could find only four of the corpses, he at once concluded that the entire crew had been murdered, though the absence of all marks of violence on the persons of those recovered, should have led him to infer the contrary; and because it was evident that the inhabitants had appropriated a portion of the cargo of the wrecked ship, therefore it was determined between him and his principal that the Government of Dom PEDRO should be made to pay for the whole!

Count No. II. was based on the fact that British officers had been assaulted, arrested, imprisoned, insulted by some Brazilian officers; and for this also reparation was demanded. The imperial foreign minister, however, returned, in the first instance, a peremptory refusal to the audacious requisitions of CHRISTIE and Company. The Sovereign of Brazil could not consent to have his people put on trial, at foreign dictation, for crimes of which there did not exist a particle of proof; he would not consent to indemnify the owners of the shipwrecked cargo, for that would establish a precedent which would render him liable to indemnify the owners of every cargo that should in future be lost on his coast. Nor could he consent to make any reparation than what had been already made, for the arrest and imprisonment of the British naval officers, since said officers were not in uniform when arrested, but dressed as private individuals, and because their arrest and subsequent imprisonment had been owing to their own misconduct.

Now, here was a case which especially required to be handled with caution and diplomatic tact, and in which there was no ground for resorting to harsh or extreme measures. There was no proof nor likelihood that murder had been committed; the claim of Indemnity for the lost cargo was a pure attempt at imposition; and the individuals imprisoned were liberated the moment it was ascertained that they were British officers.

Yet what was the course pursued by Mr. CHRISTIE on receiving the reply of the Brazilian Minister? Instead of truthfully reporting the facts of the case to the British Government, and awaiting instructions from Downing-street, he at once set about making reprisals on Brazil, by ordering the commander of the British squadron off the coast to seize on several Brazilian merchant vessels, and institute a virtual blockade of the port of Rio. After perpetrating this outrage on a feeble and friendly Power, he then coolly sat down and prepared for the information of his principals at home, and as a justification of his own insolence, an *ex parte* and mendacious account of the whole matter, which he at once forwarded to England. To this Earl RUSSELL and Mr. LAYARD gave implicit credence, and so in both Houses of Parliament the iniquitous action of their subordinate in Brazil has been defended by them.

Meantime, the Government of Don PEDRO, to effect the release of the vessels seized, and to save its subjects from being harrassed and domineered over, has offered to pay, under protest, the amount of indemnity claimed by Mr. CHRISTIE, and to submit the questions in dispute between Great Britain and Brazil, to the arbitration of King LEOPOLD of Belgium. To this most reasonable proposition the British Government could hardly have the face to make any objection since the Belgian monarch is not only uncle to VICTORIA, but a pensioner of England; and as that potentate has consented to arbitrate between the litigants, it is to be hoped that this most discreditable affair will be equitably settled.

REBELS HERE AND THERE.—It matters not where a man lives—if his proclivities and desires are in a given direction, through these he will look at and interpret events and things. The apophthegm that "the wish is father to the thought," contains the philosophy of much that we see and hear in men and newspapers. Rebels in Richmond, New-York and London alike and continually predict failure to our arms; and of each succeeding development of events, or each action in the field, they give the same version and interpretation, though each of them may profess to be guided by totally different motives from the other.

This was sharply called to mind, yesterday, by observing, almost simultaneously, an editorial article in the New-York *World* and another in the Richmond *Sentinel*—the latter the journal recently removed from Fredericksburgh to the rebel Capital. Both articles are on our military movements, and the spirit and language of both are so nearly similar that one might easily think the Richmond article was borrowed from the New-York journal, or *vice versa*. Both are lugubrious, both foretoken general disaster, and both predict illluck for our arms in the only region in which operations are at present being actively carried on—upon the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers.

Observe the striking analogy between the language of the Richmond and New-York organs on the latter point:

From the New-York World, March 28.

On the Mississippi, therefore, it is clear we as yet have no success of any account to boast of. The attack on Port Hudson was a failure; the passage of the batteries a partial failure; the Lake Providence Canal is a failure; the Yazoo Pass expedition is a failure, and a very bad one at that. We are yet to hear of what comes of the completed cut-off and the Sunflower River expedition. In the meantime our readers would do well to put very little faith in the military prophecies that come over the wires from Washington.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 24.

Thus far the enemy is utterly foiled in every one of his late moves. Farragut was whipped at Port Hudson; Banks broke down before he got there, and fell back without a fight; the Yazoo Pass expedition ends in chastisement and flight; at Vicksburgh they are drowned out. LINCOLN has therefore had to live on hope deferred, a diet that does not suit the temper of his people just now.

We need not, of course, show the mistakes—we only desire to show the *animus*—of these confederated organs. The attack on Port Hudson by FARRAGUT was not a failure, nor was he badly whipped; the Lake Providence Canal has not drowned our men out; the Yazoo Pass expedition is not a "failure, and a very bad one at that," nor has it ended in our chastisement and flight.

But can an Ethiopian change his skin or a rebel his spots?

ROSECRANS' POSITION.—If the rebel Generals see clearly that it is impossible for them to hold Vicksburgh, or, the Mississippi being virtually in our control, that it is not worth holding, there is nothing likelier than that they should move the larger part of their force northward to join BRAGG, and then, with this great combined army, make a frantic effort to push through Tennessee, and into Kentucky. On the face of it, at least, this would be turning the tide of war, and it would take months of hard work before we could drive them back again. They are "feeling" that section of country very extensively, and their manœuvres in front of ROSECRANS look as if they were trying to draw him down and away from his base, that then they may have the way more fully opened up to them.

ROSECRANS, however, probably sees through their game, whatever it be, and he is acting with as much caution as formerly he acted with offensive vigor. He remains at Murfreesboro, well posted and watchful, acting only on the defensive. He will probably so remain for a time. He can lose nothing by it. He is not strong enough to pursue the rebels now in his front beyond Chattanooga, but he is strong enough to hold his ground against twice their force. With BURNSIDE'S corps in Kentucky, as a supporting or cooperating body, it will be easy to checkmate the intended rebel move—if such a move as we have foreshadowed be intended. In the meantime, the army of ROSECRANS holds the defensive.

THE CONFEDERATE FOREIGN LOAN.—The negotiation of the Confederate fifteen million loan in Europe, seems to be a most difficult matter—which is not to be wondered at, considering the value of Confederate stock in the Confederacy itself. Their agents have toddled around from one city to another, from Bourse to Bourse, from Paris to Amsterdam, from London to Frankfort, with pretty paper promises of the great repudiator in their hands, and with pockets full of inviting cotton bonds based on burning bales. They have, probably, sold enough of the latter in England to pay the salary of MASON and other emissaries, and to bribe the Anglo-secesh Press; and they may have met with as signal success in France; but beyond that, the Confederate hawkers can get nothing from their bonds but grief.

Their latest and most desperate attempt was at Frankfort, in Germany, with the house of ERLANGER; but the German correspondence of the London papers indicate that this has proved either a failure or a feint. The *Daily News* says that it was certain *English* operators, who were attempting to negotiate for the Confederacy at Frankfort; but not a farthing could be raised for them on any German Bourse; and the *Star* says the feeling of indignation against the persons engaged in the affair was so strong that to quiet popular feeling, it was publicly announced that none of the loan would be offered in Germany, but only in England and France, while the leading bankers denied the existence of any such negotiation.

It is announced in our European intelligence this morning by the *Asia*, that the Confederate operators have again changed their field, in accordance with the above programme, and that the "loan of £3,000,000 was expected to be introduced in London and Paris in the week following the *Asia's* departure." How high anybody anywhere has bid for the loan, we have yet to learn. But we do not suppose they would give any more than the Confederate paper brings in Richmond—that is, about twenty cents, more or less, on the dollar. We have heard in other years of a Mexican loan being negotiated for three cents on the dollar; but if any Englishman or Frenchman pays as much for Confederate stock, he will pay precisely three cents more than its worth on every dollar of it he buys.

LOYALTY AT HOME AND ABROAD.—Among the foreign news which we published yesterday was an extract of a letter from Frankfort, (Germany,) which mentioned that public opinion in Germany against Slavery was too strong to allow any one to interfere, by speech, writing or action in its favor; and that the course of the Confederates was so universally detested there, that persons who ventured to advocate that cause *in the Clubs, had been remonstrated with, and then expelled*. It would seem by this that there is actually a deeper devotion to our country and its war for freedom in Frankfort than in New-York. We hear a great outcry from Secessionists here about intolerance and suppression of freedom of speech, as if they could be permitted, without rebuke, to preach and propagate the devilish doctrines of JEFF. DAVIS in the Press, on the rostrum, in the streets and in society. But here the people have made no such determined stand in their public, political, and social relations as our friends in Germany have made for us. We should like to know, for instance, if there are not members of prominent Clubs in New-York who have "ventured to advocate the cause of the Confederates," and to show their sympathy with the rebellion, and who yet have neither been remonstrated with nor expelled? In such a supreme crisis of our country and of liberty as this, there is a patriotic intolerance which it were well to have more widely and universally applied.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Order Closing the Theatres of Norfolk—An Arrival from Charleston, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 27.

Orders were issued by Gen. VIELE, yesterday, closing the theatres in Norfolk for the present, and allowing no one on the street after 9 o'clock at night. It is supposed this restriction was caused by the attempt made the night before to fire the Quartermaster's storehouses in the city of Norfolk. The incendiaries (three in number) made their escape, leaving their infernal machine behind.

Maj.-Gen. PECK visited Fortress Monroe yesterday on the army gunboat *West End*, Commander F. A. ROWE.

Two Jews were arrested yesterday on the *Thomas A. Morgan* while making her trip from this place to Yorktown, they having in their possession a lot of contraband goods.

Paymasters have arrived this morning to pay off the troops in this Department, at Norfolk, Suffolk and Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 28.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, from Hilton Head on Thursday, arrived here to-day.

She reports that the steamboat *Expounder* was aground near Stono Inlet, and that no important move had been made by the fleet.

Condition of the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 28.

The water in the river here is still receding. The Central, Hudson River, Troy and Greenbush Railroads are in perfect order, the trains arriving and departing on time.

The ferry boats are running regularly, the river being clear of ice in front of the city.

Death of Brig.-Gen. Cooper.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, March 28.

Brig.-Gen. COOPER died at Columbus, Ohio, this morning.

DISCIPLINE IN THE ARMY.

The Necessity for its Rigid Enforcement—The Depredations of Our Soldiers—Their Effect in Prolonging the Rebellion, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 21, 1863.

A great obstacle to the restoration of a sentiment of loyalty in the reconquered districts of the South has been the ungoverned license of our soldiers—both officers and men. The Government cannot be too soon or too thoroughly impressed with the importance of this truth. The magnitude of the abuses which have been committed can scarcely be exaggerated. All accounts agree in charging gross irregularity, not to say rapacity, upon our troops; and men of the highest intelligence, of undoubted loyalty and veracity, hesitate not to attribute the stubborn and implacable disloyalty of the conquered districts to this cause. They even go further and say that thousands of Union men have been converted into rebels, by the outrages which have been perpetrated upon them by the Union troops, who should be their protectors.

There is nothing to be gained, and everything to be lost by concealing or glossing over these facts. They have done, and are doing, more than anything else to prolong and embitter the contest by leaving the people of the rebel States, whether loyal or otherwise, nothing to expect but robbery and ruin from the advance of our arms.

All accounts agree as to the extent and enormity of these outrages, as well as to their injurious effect in destroying all love for the Union. I was told to-day by an officer who served in a high rank in the Valley of Virginia last Summer, that the outrages perpetrated by BLENKER'S brigade in that section had increased the disloyal sentiment ten-fold. When the army advanced into that valley the people were nearly divided in sentiment, and among those who had been seduced into the ranks of the Secessionists by cunning demagogues, he found very little hostility to the Government, or to the idea of a restoration of the Union among the masses. But the cruel robberies, and the wanton destruction of property by the troops—officers as well as men—completely alienated the whole population. My informant related several instances of barbarity which would disgrace Cossacks or Tartars.

No one who has crossed the Long Bridge and ridden over Alexandria and Fairfax Counties, in Virginia, will be staggered by the most extravagant account of vandalism in the valley or elsewhere. There is scarcely a fence left within five miles of the bridge. The Northern settlers, who were all Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, fared no better than the slaveholding Secessionists. One of these men, who resided in an octagonal house on top of the hill, in full view of the Capitol, and whom I have known for several years as an ardent Free-Soiler, was literally driven to madness by the destruction of his little property, the fruit of his industry; and at the very beginning of the war, he abandoned his place and went back to his Northern home. During the Summer of 1861, while the thousands of troops were encamped between this city and Alexandria, it was the fashion of the soldiers to build for themselves and their officers picturesque houses of bushes and tree-tops; and one officer told me that his servant, an Italian, had robbed a handsome vacant dwelling in the vicinity of its doors, with white knobs, and its window sash, in order to ornament his fantastic Summer-house.

The same stories of devastation come up from Tennessee and North Carolina, and the same complaints of the ruinous consequences in destroying all love for the Union. Gov. JOHNSON thinks that these outrages of Union troops upon the people, without regard to the question of loyalty, constitute the great impediment in the way of restoration. Other accounts from Tennessee fully bear out the Governor's statements. So indiscriminate has been the rapacity that a distinguished Tennesseean of undoubted loyalty, who has been intrusted with a valuable appointment, and who is, I believe, at the present time making Union speeches in New-York or Connecticut, had his house and farm sacked by our troops.

From North Carolina I hear similar accounts from honorable men, officers and others. For instance, a gentleman informs me that, while on a steamboat in the sounds of North Carolina, he met with a lady, the wife of an officer, who had just arrived, and who informed him that, before leaving New-York City, she had seen a splendid piano which had been stolen from Newbern, and *appropriated by a general officer*.

Now, it is very probable that this piano belonged to a Secessionist, and that it was a fit subject of confiscation; but the officer who appropriated it to his own use, was as much a thief as if he had robbed a piano store in Broadway. If the owner had forfeited it by treason, it at once became the property of the Government, and the thief should be made to disgorge.

The same gentleman informs me, that during the expedition to the vicinity of Goldsborough, last Fall, some soldiers went to the house of a poor widow and robbed her of one of her two beds. Finding it inconvenient to carry away the other, they deliberately ripped it up and scattered the feathers to the winds! This story was related to my friend by another soldier, who witnessed the dastardly act, and entertained for its authors a proper sense of abhorrence.

I am fully convinced of the necessity of dealing rigorously with traitors and rebels, and I heartily approve the recent discriminating order of Gen. HALLECK. But I think it deficient in this, that a clause is not added affixing the most rigorous punishment upon every act of rapacity committed by officers or soldiers. It will never do to leave the question of loyalty to be decided by roving gangs of soldiers, who are under none of the restraints of law, military nor civil. When the object of pursuit is plunder, it is a matter of very little concern to the rover, whether the possessor of the coveted goods acknowledges allegiance to the United States or to JEFF. DAVIS. Every citizen of the rebel districts who is not in arms against the Government, and every household, without regard to the sentiments of its inmates, should be protected against the unauthorized violence of soldiers of every grade, and death should be the penalty for any flagrant violation of this regulation.

Had this just and humane policy been adhered to, not merely in theory but in practice, from the beginning of the war, our troops would have been in a far higher rate of discipline and efficiency, and the rebels would have been much more nearly subdued, for the reason that the people subject to their sway would have had nothing to fear, and everything to hope from a return to allegiance.

The question naturally arises, is it possible to enforce such discipline in the army as is here contemplated? I answer, all history attests the truth, that it is far easier to govern an army well and vigorously, than with laxity of discipline. In a well-governed army, as in a well-governed State, all goes on smoothly and without trouble or annoyance, while in one commanded by a feeble hand all is confusion, vexa-

tion and inefficiency. The superior intelligence of the rank and file of the American armies is no obstacle to the maintenance of order and discipline; on the contrary, that very superiority furnishes of itself, a facility for organization and order. Every private man reads and understands the objects of the war, the nature of the obligation which he has assumed, and the necessity of obedience. He is also capable of understanding that his own comfort and happiness are best promoted by the discharge of his duties as prescribed in the regulations, and that every departure from them will bring upon him some form of punishment, suffering or inconvenience.

The question then resolves itself into this: Have we at the head of the army men capable of comprehending the necessity of discipline, and with the manly courage and firmness to will it?

Gen. SCOTT, while in Mexico, had fifty of his own soldiers shot for outrages upon Mexicans; and the result was, that the people of that unfortunate country regarded him as a deliverer, rather than a conqueror; and overtures were actually made to him to become the permanent ruler of the country.

History is full of similar examples, showing that clemency and humanity in a conqueror never fail to win the esteem and gratitude of the conquered. When CHARLES XII., of Sweden, captured Copenhagen, he ordered the municipal authorities to send to his camp supplies of provisions for his troops. They complained, as a matter of course, from the necessity of the case, but great was their astonishment when a liberal price was paid down for every article delivered! The effect of this humane policy was completely to win the hearts of the Danes, and the city market was abandoned for the better one to be found in the camp of the conqueror.

The same hero, after having driven AUGUSTUS of SAXONY from his Polish throne, and put STANISLAS, a native Prince in his place, marched his army into Saxony, where he still permitted AUGUSTUS to reign as Elector. One day, when riding out on horseback near Leipsic, a peasant of the country presented himself before him in an imploring attitude, and demanded justice upon a Swedish grenadier, who had robbed him of a turkey, which had been prepared for his family dinner. The King had the soldier called: "Is it true," said he, with a serene countenance, "that you have robbed this man?" "Sire," said the soldier, "I have not done him so much harm as your Majesty has done to his master. You have taken from him a kingdom, and I have only taken from this countryman a turkey." The King gave ten ducats to the peasant, and pardoned the soldier for the boldness of his wit, remarking "You must remember, my friend, that if I have taken a kingdom from AUGUSTUS, I have not taken it for myself." The historian adds that the great Fair of Leipsic was held as usual; the merchants came with a feeling of perfect safety; they saw not a Swedish soldier, and it was said that the army of the King of Sweden was in Saxony only for the protection of the people; he commanded in all the electerate with a power as absolute, and a tranquillity as profound as in Stockholm. He ordered, in all the cities which he garrisoned, that each housekeeper with whom the soldiers were quartered, should give certificates every month of their good conduct, without which the soldier could not receive his pay. As a further security, inspectors went every fifteen days from house to house, to inform themselves if the Swedes had not been guilty of robbery—in which case care was taken to compensate the housekeeper and punish the guilty soldier.

To admit that an American army in the latter part of the Nineteenth Century is less capable of discipline and subordination than a Swedish army in the beginning of the Eighteenth, or that American rulers and commanders of the present day are less humane and less wise than the Scandinavian despot whose country had scarcely emerged from barbarism, is to concede our boasted civilization to be a failure. SPECTATOR.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 28.

Mr. CONNOLLY presented petitions from citizens of New-York, natives of Baden, for laws of reciprocity relative to the inheritance of real estate.

For aid to the Bond-street Dispensary.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to marks and tare on casks and packages.
The Rochester Water Works bill.
The Brooklyn Firemen's bill.
Incorporating the Brooklyn Loan Company.
Releasing the officers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment from liability for muskets stolen from the armory.
Providing a bounty for the families of conscripts.

Mr. LOW presented a majority report allowing soldiers in the service of the United States to vote.

Messrs. MURPHY and PRUYN dissented from the report, assigning constitutional objections.

The Broadway Railroad bill was taken up.

The motion pending was on Mr. PRUYN's amendment, that the Governor and Senate appoint five Commissioners to build the road, and that the surplus profits be devoted to the Central Park and Croton Water Departments.

Motion lost.

A motion prohibiting the operation of the road on Sundays was adopted by yeas, 15; nays, 5.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 28.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act authorizing the construction of a railroad in South, West and other streets, New-York.

Fixing the compensation of members of the Common Council of New-York at $2,500 per annum.

Fixing the terms of office of Heads of Departments in the City of New-York.

BILLS REPORTED.

Authorizing a horse railroad from Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, to Astoria.

Amending the act regulating the use of wharves and slips in New-York

Authorizing the New-York Warehousing Company to construct a pier, &c., in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the New-York Warehousing Company.

Against the bill regulating the sale of fruit in New-York.

Against exempting Kings County from the Dog law.

Favorably, the Senate bill fixing the number of Notaries in the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON—Relative to unclaimed property intests e.

By Mr. LEARY—Incorporating the Olive Benevolent Society, New-York.

Mr. LAKE introduced a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 14th of April.

Adjourned.

Allowing Soldiers to Vote.

Senator LOW, of the majority of the Committee to which was referred the bill allowing soldiers from this State in the service of the United States to vote, reported a bill of which the following are the first two and principal sections:

SECTION 1. Every qualified and duly registered voter of the State of New-York in the military or naval service of this State or the United States who shall on the day of election be without the State of New-York, the said voter being in actual service and not having deserted nor having been dismissed the service, shall be entitled to vote at every general election hereafter to be held, in the election district where he shall have a residence at the time of such election, and the said voter shall have the right to cast his ballot and vote in the following manner:

SEC. 2. He shall, by an instrument or certificate in writing, authorise and empower any elector who shall be a voter in the election district where he is a voter to cast for him his vote or ballot, in the same manner as other votes are cast, for all officers for which he would have the right to vote if he were in person present at such election. And the said certificate or instrument in writing shall be signed by the voter in the service as aforesaid, and attested by a subscribing witness, and shall be acknowledged or proved in the same manner as deeds of conveyance are required to be proved, such acknowledgment or proof may be made before any acting major, lieutenant-colonel or colonel of the regiment, or captain or commandant of any vessel to which the said person or voter may belong or be attached; all of which officers are hereby authorized and empowered to administer the affidavits and take the acknowledgment or proofs required by this act, and the said person or voter so in the service of this State or the United States shall make and subscribe the following affidavit and attach the same (if made upon a separate piece of paper) to the certificate or instrument in writing before-mentioned, to wit:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years and a resident of the town (or Ward) of ——, and county of ——, State of New-York, that I have not made any bet or wager depending upon the result of the election in said State, and that I have not authorized nor empowered any other person than the one in the foregoing or annexed certificate named to cast my vote or ballot for me at the said election; and I do further swear that I am in the actual military or naval service of the State of New-York, (or of the United States,) that I am not a deserter, nor have I been dismissed said service, and that I am now at ——, in the State of ——.

Senators PRUYN and MURPHY dissent from the report, urging sundry constitutional objections.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 28.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, March 30: Nos. 7, 8, 9, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 5.

POLAND.

Address to the People of America.

Friends of Justice, Humanity and Freedom:

Poland is again in arms to achieve her indisputable rights as an independent nation, and, through her exiled sons in your midst, she appeals for goodwill and sympathy to the countrymen of WASHINGTON, to the descendants of the heroic patriots who fought side by side with PULASKI and KOSCIUSKO.

A glance over the history of the past will show the Poles to be an agricultural and warlike people, with whom love of country has ever been the one dominant passion. When Poland politically had ceased to exist, her children still retained her in their hearts, and loved her only the more intensely for the misfortunes which had befallen her. Her people claim no exemption from the faults pertaining to humanity, to the various epochs of time and stages of civilization through which they have passed; but they may boast that, although during so many centuries they were an independent nation, governed by rulers elected by themselves, they never undertook a single war of conquest. Their valor ever found sufficient scope in the maintenance of their original boundaries, and their consequent struggles with surrounding races. They did not even conceive the idea of seizing upon territory to which they had no rightful claim. They were long the bulwark of Christendom, and no generous enterprise needed the aid of their strong arm that they did not cheerfully march to the rescue, unrewarded, and often even unthanked. The names of Boleslas, Jagellon, Hedwig, Sigismond, Tarnowski, Copernicus, Kochanowski, Stephen Batory, Zamoyski, Skarga, Sobieski, Kordecki, Kosciusko, Niemcewiez, Dombrowski, Mickiewiez, Czartoryjski, Emilie Plater, Lelevel, Chopin, Trentowski, Krasinski thrill the soul as representatives of generous self-abnegation, valor, piety, patriotism, learning and genius, adorning the annals af the "martyred nation."

Nearly a century has passed away since the three Great Powers, Russia, Austria and Prussia, united to accomplish the suppression of an entire people. Three several times was the iniquitous partition renewed—in 1772, in 1793 and 1795. They began by leaving a shadow of independence with a shadow of a King at Warsaw, and they ended by erasing the very name of Poland from the map of Europe. All this was not accomplished without protest on the part of the sufferers; and many hard fought battlefields were red with the blood of the victims. At the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, Poland was still remembered as a Power once existing, and as a country needing guarantees for the maintenance of the few constitutional rights still left her.

In 1830 Poland again rose, and on the field of Stoezek, Dobre, Bialolenka, Grochow, and numerous others, exhibited the strange spectacle of 40,000 patriots, indifferently armed, successfully combatting 200,000 fully equipped Russian soldiers. The difference in numbers, however, finally proved too overwhelming, and the taking of Warsaw was a prelude to new exactions, a heavier weight of tyranny. Meantime, what has become of the guarantees of the Treaty of Vienna? Where were the liberal institutions, the Constitution, the *nationality*, solemnly promised to Poland by the united Powers? Vanished, like a dream! No word was sacred, no promise kept, where that unfortunate country was concerned; and this it is in addition to the first forcible and unjust dismemberments, which gives her an undeniable right, a right not disallowed even by her oppressors, to assert and to establish her freedom. Trampled on by her neighbors, and mourned over, but neglected, by the rest of Europe, she has found aid and consolation only in the love and the genius of her own sons, who have never for a moment ceased their efforts to lift her morally, mentally and materially to her rightful station among civilized nations. All have passed her by, as, despoiled by robbers, she lay helpless and bleeding by the wayside, and no good Samaritan has yet appeared to pour oil into, and bind up her wounds.

Her religion, her language, laws, interests, manners, the instruction of her youth, the sacredness of her homes, the very garb loved of old, have been the unceasing objects of attack and violation. Patience she has had—wonderful patience! Her great men have striven, through agricultural and other useful societies, through poetry and prose, almost inspired, to raise her from *within*, to place her on so lofty a standpoint that her moral force must compel recognition. Her children are taught to wait, to study, to hope, to suffer. A popular poet thus addresses Polish mothers:

"Our Saviour, when still a child in Nazareth, played with his cross, his future instrument of torture. O Polish mother! thou shouldst amuse thy son with the instruments of his joy to come. Fail not early to load his wrists with chains, and teach him to drag the ignominious tumbrel, that he may not blench before the headman's axe, nor blush at sight of the rope. For neither, like the knights of old, will he plant the triumphant cross on the walls of Jerusalem, nor will he, with the warriors of later days, labor in the field of liberty and water it with his blood. His challenger will be the hidden spy, his foe a perjured judge; his battlefield will be a subterraneous dungeon, and blank, unpitying walls alone will hear his sentence. Vanquished and undone, his sole monuments will be an empty gibbet, and his glory, the stifled sobs of women and the nocturnal lamentations of his brethren."

In one of his "Psalms of the Future," a work which has exercised an immense influence over the Polish people, Krasinski sings:

"Lord, what we ask of Thee is not hope—it already rains upon us as a shower of flowers; not the death of our enemies—that death is written upon yesterday's cloud; not to cross the threshold of the grave—we have already crossed it; not arms, for Thou hast already placed them in our souls; neither do we ask aid, for Thou hast opened for us a free career, but we do ask of Thee to give us a pure intention in the very depths of our hearts. Yea, Holy Spirit, Thou who teachest us that the greatest power on earth is the power of sacrifice, that the grandest reason is virtue, grant that through Love we may draw the nations onward to the end whereto we aspire. To each nation, O Christ! has been given a vocation. In each one lives a profound idea springing from Thee and embracing the secret of its destiny; but, among the nations, some have been elected to defend on earth the cause of celestial beauty, and to offer the world an angelic example by bearing their heavy cross along a weary way, o'erflowing with blood, . . . until, by this sublime struggle, they may have given to men loftier and more divine ideas, a holier charity and wider fraternity, in exchange for the sword that has been plunged into their own bosom. Such a one is Thy Poland, O Lord Jesus!"

Such were the recent teachings in Poland, and such the meaning of the scene which took place Feb. 25, 1861, when men, women and children bared their bosoms and fell without resistance before the fire of the Russian battalions. Patience, however, has its limits; and the late act of the Russian Government, by which a secret police might seize whomso they willed, at any hour of day or night, and send them to serve in the Russian army, thus giving them unlimited power to expatriate the noblest, bravest and best, proved more than the most long-suffering people could endure. The accumulated miseries of so many years have broken down all barriers, and the Polish people again demand "A Country."

The revolution has begun; heroic deeds of arms have already been accomplished, but the odds are fearful, and the cause of justice, liberty and humanity being involved in their struggle, they, through us, call upon you for intelligent consideration, for such aid as you can give. The nations of Western Europe have not failed to accord the Poles admiration for their heroism, and shall they appeal in vain when they ask from the freest people on the earth sympathy and fraternal assistance?

(Signed) POLISH EXILE.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Positions of the Opposing Forces.

General Rosecrans Massing His Forces at Murfreesboro.

CONSTANT SKIRMISHING AT THE OUTPOSTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, March 24, 1863.

I have just returned from our camp at Triune, distant about twenty miles from Nashville, on an elegant turnpike road. This is our furthest advance and most exposed outpost, and is menaced directly by the forces of VAN DORN. The camp occupies two beautiful wooded eminences, and naturally a strong position, is rendered more formidable by a girdle of carefully constructed earthworks. A superb battery of the Fourth Regular artillery, under Capt. RODNEY, commands the road and surrounding country. Four miles further on is Harpeth River, over which our forces have rebuilt the bridge lately destroyed by the enemy. The force now holding this position is the Third division, under command of Gen. STEADMAN. The regiments composing it are among the fullest and best disciplined in the army, and the troops, in point of health, courage, and genuine efficiency, are second to none in the service. Nine miles from Harpeth, at Chapel Hill, has lately been stationed the command of VAN DORN. That he has been heavily reinforced from some point there can be no room to doubt. Large parties of rebels are constantly engaging and driving in our pickets, and the boldest attempts are daily made to capture our forage trains.

Orders have just been received from headquarters at Murfreesboro to strengthen the fortifications, erect water tanks, and make preparations to resist a siege. The nearest force to us is at Franklin, twelve miles distant, and holding the extreme right. The late raid in that vicinity by a detachment of VAN DORN's command, resulting in the defeat and capture of Col. COBURN's forces, renders it imperatively necessary to retain for the defence of the post whatever forces the General in command there may have at his disposal.

The threatening attitude of the two armies at Murfreesboro, with the disparity of force already in favor of the Confederates, necessitated the withdrawal to Murfreesboro of the whole force dispatched a short time since to Franklin, to insure the safety of that post in case the temporary success met with at Thompson's Crossings should induce an advance of VAN DORN's whole command.

The needs of our army are apparent from the disposition of our forces. If attacked at Triune, the division holding that position cannot reasonably hope for material assistance from ROSECRANS, who is massing at Murfreesboro every available man in the Department.

The rebels are daily growing bolder and more defiant, displaying a confidence that savors of an anxiety to bring on a battle. The frequent spirited and hotly contested skirmishes that are occurring within hearing of our troops in the fortifications at Murfreesboro, are undoubtedly the precursors of a sanguinary and decisive battle between the opposing armies. Gen. ROSECRANS, in command of an army, which, for organization, discipline, indomitable, veteran-like perseverance, heroic endurance and unblenching courage, has its superior nowhere, must yet bend every energy and employ every arm, if he would lead it victoriously out of the coming struggle. The foe in front is superior in force, active and intrepid in fight, and manœuvred by adroit and artful leaders. The excellence of character as a military leader, so conspicuously displayed in Gen. ROSECRANS through the bloody battles of Stone River, mark him as preëminently the man for the occasion. Whatever may betide, the country cannot impute ill fortune to inferior generalship or to lack of valor in the Army of the Cumberland.

Yesterday an immense cavalry force, supported by infantry, from the direction of Spring Hill, drove in the pickets of the Third division toward the camp at Triune, and came on up within two miles of the camp. Our troops, distributed about the country on various duties, were immediately called in and an attack anxiously awaited. The force that menaced the post numbered about 8,000 cavalry and infantry. Coming within range of our battery, a few well-directed shots expedited a change of the rebel base, followed soon after by a withdrawal across the Harpeth. Simultaneous with this feint an advance was made on the post at Franklin by another large cavalry and infantry force of the enemy. A brisk skirmish ensued—our troops on picket gradually retiring on the works. An attack being expected, ammunition was sent for to Nashville and dispatched with all possible haste back to the post. No further demonstration has been made by the rebels, who, nevertheless, retain a position in very ticklish proximity to the fortifications. Both armies at this time, from the extreme left to the extreme right, are within cannon shot of each other, and both eager for the fray. The suspense will not continue long. I predict that if a battle ensues within a few days, the enemy will be found to have massed a heavy force on our right; that a desperate attempt will be made to capture our force at Triune, which done, the rebels will interrupt, by a dash on Laverne, our railroad communication with Nashville, and at the same time open a way for a force to come in on our rear at Murfreesboro. This, of course, is but mere speculation on my part, but the plan seems to me to be most feasible, and would prove, if effected, a most disastrous movement to us. The trains between here and Louisville, and Nashville and Murfreesboro, are being constantly disturbed by prowling guerrilla bands, that far excel in thievish propensities and wolf-like stealthiness the robber gangs that infest the Mexican highways. A train on the way to Murfreesboro, last Sunday morning, was fired into by concealed rebels, and three passengers wounded—one very seriously. A couple of amusing incidents occurred on the train at the time of the firing—one highly commendatory of the weaker sex. At the first volley the rattle of broken glass and the hissing of the balls were enough to warn the passengers generally of the impending danger, who constantly dropped from their seats on the floor with the experiness of practiced gymnasts. One corpulent old gentleman, by no means anxious to be ventilated by a rebel musket ball, essayed the change of base, but the narrow space between the seats would not admit the passage of his body. His natural boldness, never tested in the presence of bullets and sulphur smoke, oozed out with amazing rapidity. His Falstaffian characteristics would discover themselves, and the old fellow bawled as lustily as did his famous prototype, when belabored by the robbers, for some one to change the back of one of the seats to the other side, that his unwieldy and worthless corpus might pass in safety to the floor. While the pale and trembling passengers were strung along the floor, in all the most ludicrous postures imaginable, a lady, perfectly cool and collected, sat alone and upright in her seat, laughing heartily at the confusion of her less valorous fellow-passengers. I start to Murfreesboro in the morning.

QUILL.

Relief for Ireland.

The Knights of St. Patrick held a meeting last evening, at the Astor House, to complete arrangements for a great mass meeting to be held at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday night, the 7th of April, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. The price of tickets is set at 50 cents, and it is expected by the "Knights"—who comprise a large and influential body—that this contribution in the cause of charity will swell to a large sum. Committees were appointed to wait upon Archbishop HUGHES and Bishop LAUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, to solicit the coöperation of the reverend clergy in both dioceses. Several distinguished public speakers are to be invited to address the meeting. Among them, Richard O'Gorman, Judge Emmett, Charles O'Conor, Jas. T. Brady, Horace Greeley, Henry Giles, Judge Daly, and several others. Ten thousand tickets are issued for the occasion. It is said that all the prominent Irish Societies in this City, Brooklyn Jersey, will contribute their strength to fill up the meeting.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Destruction of the New Rebel Privateer Georgiana.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Peterhof.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 28.

Information has been received by telegraph, dated Fortress Monroe, of the arrival there to day of the United States supply steamer *Massachusetts* from Port Royal 23d, *via* Charleston, Wilmington and Beaufort.

She brings no news, excepting to the Navy Department, a confirmation of the rebel report of the destruction by our fleet of the rebel steamer *Georgiana* off Long Island beach, South Carolina. Information had previously reached here that she left Liverpool on the 21st of January, and that at her departure many Secessionists were present, who waved handkerchiefs and made many other manifestations of their delight. It was then supposed that she had arms on board, but this could only positively be known by the manifest. She was not really fitted out in English waters as a privateer; but there seemed to be no doubt but that this was to be done. The officers on board wore gold lace. She was a powerful steamer of 407 tons burden, and 150 horse power, and it had just been represented to the Navy Department that she was more formidable than the *Alabama*.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE STEAMER.

RUMORS OF A FIGHT AT CHARLESTON.

The prize steamer *Peterhoof*, captured by the steam-frigate *Vanderbilt*, as already reported by telegraph, arrived here to-day from Key West. Considerable excitement was occasioned in naval circles by a rumor that the vessel brought news of an attack on Charleston. When our reporter boarded her several persons were trying to learn the facts. The officers report that they heard severe cannonading in the neighborhood of Charleston, and some of them say that the horizon was filled with fiery smoke. An intelligent gentleman, however, told our reporter that he fancied the imagination of the officers was carried away by some target firing among the heavy vessels of the blockade. Torpedoes were to be tried on barrels about the time indicated. Six iron-clads had left Port Royal for Charleston, as has been reported. They were bound in another direction, our informant feels certain, but where, he does not feel at liberty to say.

GEORGE T. CURTIS ON LOYALTY.

Address Before the Democratic Union Association.

Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, delivered an address last evening, before the Democratic Union Association, on the "True Condition of American Loyalty." The Association is the same that has been recently addressed by Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM, COX, OAKEY HALL, JOHN MCKEON, and others, who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration. The room was not filled.

Mr. CURTIS commenced by saying: I propose to speak to you to-night upon a subject which seems to me to be strangely misapprehended by many good men, and strangely perverted by many who are not good. I mean the subject of "Loyalty." The word itself, at least in the sense in which it is used in those countries from which we have lately borrowed it, can scarcely be said to have an appropriate place in our political and social system. But it is a word, at present, in great use among us; and we must take it as we find it, and are bound to inquire what are the moral duties which its just and true signification embraces. This inquiry, and the certain consequences of accepting and following out the doctrines which are now forced upon us, will form the topics of my discourse. The true conditions of American loyalty are not to be found in the passionate exactions of partisan leaders, or in the frantic declamations of the pulpit, the rostrum or the press. People who do not like my political opinions may hurl at me the epithet "disloyal;" but when they have thrown this missile, they have not taken a single step towards defining, to me or others, what the true conditions of loyalty are. The true conditions of American loyalty are to be found in the laws of the land; in the institutions under which we live; in the duties flowing from the Constitution of our country; in the political system which we have inherited from our fathers, with all its manifold relations, through which we may trace the clear dividing-line that separates perfect from imperfect obligations. [Applause.] No public necessities, save as they are embodied in the Constitution; no "national life" save as it exists under the Constitution; no legislation that is not in accordance with the Constitution—is the supreme law; but what the Constitution ordains or authorizes, *that* is the public necessity, *that* is the national life, because it is the supreme civil obligation. [Applause.] As to the mode of meeting infractions of the Constitution, he said: I will assume, then, that a measure having all the forms of law is believed, upon good grounds, to be a violation of the constitutional rights of States and individuals. What is the rule of action under such circumstances? There is no difficulty whatever in finding the answer. By the establishment of a judicial system within the Federal Constitution, having ultimate cognizance of all cases arising under that Constitution, *one* mode is provided by which both States and individuals can as certain whether their reserved rights are invaded by the Federal authorities. This remedy is at all times open; and there is no valid reason why a State should forcibly assert its constitutional rights, any more than that an individual should do the same thing. While a State remains a member of the Union, it is bound to vindicate its constitutional rights and powers in that mode which is consistent with the preservation of that Union; and it can at any time, under any supposed violation of its rights or the rights of its people, make a case for juridical determination. Forcible resistance is open revolution, and nothing but an intolerable oppression, cutting off all judicial remedy, can make revolution a necessity and a duty. He also said on this point: If it is meant that we are not to question the *methods* which the Administration pursue in the prosecution of the war; that we have no rightful control over their *measures*; or that we are to refrain from demanding a change of their *policy*—I reject the doctrine without the slightest hesitation. The very issue which you make with the Administration of itself refutes that doctrine. That issue is, that their course of action subverts the Constitution; makes the war an attack upon the social system of the South, and renders it impossible to succeed in that war without destroying, for the South and for the North, the whole principle of State sovereignty on which the Union was necessarily founded as *one* of its corner-stones. It is vain to say that the acts of the Administration, of which you complain, are *military* measures. In every civil war there are political considerations which must qualify the military action, or that action can result only in disaster. A government that undertakes to suppress a great revolt of powerful and organized communities, at the same time furnishing the strongest of moral motives for resistance, is in the same situation as he who fights his enemy with one hand and supplies him through the other with the munitions of war. In the present case we have made the conquest one of infinite difficulty, by first declaring that we waged war solely for the supremacy of the Constitution, and then turning round and making the overthrow of the Constitution a too probable result of our success. [Applause.] There are five great securities of property, the continuance of which in this country is dependent on the preservation of the Constitution of the United States. Let me enumerate them. They are: 1. A uniform metalic currency, as the basis and standard of all values. 2. The power to establish a uniform system of bankruptcies, whenever the interests of commerce require it. 3. The inviolability of contracts by State Legislatures. 4. The provision which places property under the protection of the Constitution, as against Federal power, so that no man can be deprived of it without legal process. 5. The prohibition which restrains the Federal power of *eminent domain*, so that private property can not be taken for public use without just compensation. Now no rational being can suppose that these guarantees can be extorted anew from that centralized despotism which is but too likely to be the only successor that the Constitution of the United States can ever have. I care not what ideas men may form of that "stronger Government," which some allow themselves to wish for in the place of our present system. My reason and my instincts both teach me that that Government will be an unchecked and uncontrolled despotism; and we need not look far for the signs of its approach. Consciously or unconsciously, there are many agencies at work to promote its advent; one of the most potent of them is the false doctrine of "loyalty," against which I contend, and another is the perilous idea that you can safely trifle with a fixed Constitution. He gave his hearers this advice: "You are, then, permit me to add, to seek by every Constitutional and upright method, to obtain the control of all the organisms of the Government. If in the mean time you cannot induce the present Executive of the United States to change his policy, then, remembering his position, possess your souls in patience until you can give him a constitutional successor. Let every thing be prepared with one fixed and unselfish purpose, namely, to make every successive election reverse the doctrines and dogmas and usurpations which you know you should condemn. By this course of action, instead of weakening, you will strengthen your Government; for you will make it apparent to the whole world that the present arbitrary rule is to be succeeded by a period when the Constitution is once more, in all its beneficence and all its power, to be "the supreme law of the land." Fail to do this, and the nation, losing heart and hope, will lose sight of the methods by which a constitutional succession can be preserved to a better day, and will yield itself to the despair which welcomes despotism, or to the rage which welcomes anarchy. [Applause.] In concluding, he said: You will see that this problem presents to you the alternatives of consenting to a dismemberment of the country, or of preventing that dismemberment by a reversal of the popular and governmental action which has made it so nearly an accomplished fact. You will soon hear it said, by those who have urged on the war upon this most disastrous policy, that it is too late now; that the breach can never be closed; that the South must be permitted to go in peace. Just here, then, precisely here, before all is given up to the control of the extremists North and South, you must interpose. You have a right to have other measures and other counsels tried. You are numerically a majority in at least four of the largest States in the Union. You may rightfully demand that the Constitution, with all its guarantees, be tendered to the revolted States; and you may rightfully do all that can assure the people of the South of its protection, without calling upon your Government to change its *military* attitude.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 28.

The Legislature has unanimously adopted a resolution tendering to the Massachusetts soldiers the thanks of the Commonwealth for the services they have rendered, and pledging such reinforcements to their support as the National authorities shall from time to time demand.

Mayoralty Nomination in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 28.

The Democrats to-day nominated JOSEPH O'NEIL for Mayor. Three tickets are now in the field. The election takes place on the first Monday in April.

Card from Mr. Van Buren.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

The TIMES of this morning publishes a notice of a meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, to be addressed by myself and others. This is an error. I cannot attend the meeting. Please publish this in your paper, and add, to prevent misapprehension, that I am not a member of any League of which Mr. CHARLES KING is Chairman.

Respectfully yours, J. VAN BUREN.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

Sore Throat Specific.

One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S No 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Spring Styles.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES, NOW READY.

AT
CLARK'S,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery,
New-York.

Dust! Dust!! Dust!!!

The Patent Metallic Weather-Strip Company, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to render doors and windows of every description, dust, air and water-tight, as well as putting the same in thorough repair, (as they employ none but experienced carpenters,) from the present date until Oct. 1, at a reduction of 10 per cent. from Winter prices, with Brown's Anti-Dust Window-Bands and Weather-Strips, now so universally used and approved of on the most elegant residences in this City and vicinity.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1863.

MARRIED

BURGESS—DOOLITTLE.—On Wednesday, March 18, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. Dr. Cox, of Calvary Church, OSCAR O. BURGESS, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. ANNIE DOOLITTLE, of this City.

MUNDY—MESSLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 25, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. S. M. Haskins, JAMES G. MUNDY and OLEVIA DE C. MESSLER, daughter of John J. Michaels, Esq., all of Williamsburgh.

DIED.

BROWNING.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 25, WILLIAM BROWNING, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 241 West 34th-st., on Monday, March 30, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 25, WILLIAM T. BAKER, aged 62 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 156 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, March 29, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family, the members of State Rights Lodge, No. 151, I. O. of O. F., and the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

CASWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, March 28, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Solomon T. and Elizabeth Caswell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, March 31, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 68 Montague-st.

COWPERTHWAIT.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 27, J. M. COWPERTHWAIT, aged 32 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, March 29, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, at his residence, No. 56 4th-av.

ENGLAND.—In this City, on Thursday, March 26, RACHEL A., infant daughter of Edwin E. and Rachel Ann England, aged 1 year, 4 months and 1 day.

So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Frail, smiling solace of an hour!
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasure only blooms to die.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 162 West 17th-st., on Sunday afternoon, March 29, at 1 o'clock.

HAXTUN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 28, WILLIAM BRITTON, only son of Benjamin and Susan C. Haxtun, aged 3 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 44 West 11th-st., on Monday, March 30, at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

JARVIS.—On Saturday, March 28, Mrs. KATE CHESTER, wife of George E. Jarvis, aged 27 years.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

JURZANSKI.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 27, after a short and severe illness, CHARLES EDMUND, youngest child of Charles B. and Mary Jurzanski, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Sweet boy, thy mission is o'er;
Thou art gone with the angels to dwell evermore;
Thy task is accomplished, thou now art at rest
In heaven above, the abode of the blest.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, from No. 282 Smith-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, March 29.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, March 28, R. AUGUSTA, wife of William Effingham Lawrence, and daughter of the late Andrew H. Mickle, in the 35th year of her age.

MOTT.—In this City, on Friday, March 27, SARAH ELMA MOTT, only child of Henry W. and Laura W. Mott, aged 4 years, 9 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, March 29, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 17 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Her remains will be taken to White Plains, Westchester Co., on Monday morning, March 30, at 8½ o'clock, from the Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

OOTHOUT.—In Paris, on Sunday, March 8, BLEECKER OOTHOUT, son of the late John Oothout, of this City.

RUCKGABER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 28, Mrs. LAURA RUCKGABER, wife of Max Ruckgaber, aged 31 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 295 Cumberland-st., on Sunday, March 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WELLING.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday, March 27, JOHN T. WELLING, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the M. E. Church, Washington-av., corner of Greene-av., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Jamaica for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 149.—March 28, 1863.
15, 60, 54, 33, 7, 57, 17, 78, 43, 32, 23.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 150.—March 28, 1863.
42, 23, 50, 68, 41, 56, 54, 78, 9, 19, 15, 33, 71, 64.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of March 14, No. 23,417 drew $100,000; No. 11,516 drew $50,000; No. 7,089 drew $3,000; No. 3,824 drew $10,000; No. 20,149 drew $5,000; being the five capital prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
ARE NOW SUPPLIED FROM NO. 625 6TH-AV.

POLITICAL.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.

A public meeting of the League will be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On THURSDAY EVENING, the 2d of April next, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by
MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER, U. S. Army,
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Other distinguished public speakers are expected to be present and take part in the proceedings of the meeting.

Notice will be given of the time and place for the issue of tickets and badges to all the members of the League, whose residences are recorded.

Certificates of membership are in preparation, and will be furnished before the day of meeting.

Loyal Leagues of Union Citizens, organized in the several Wards of the City, are requested to communicate through their Secretaries, on or before Monday next, the number of tickets and badges required for each.

Further particulars of the coming meeting will be made public in due season.

By order of the Executive Committee.
ROBERT H. MCCURDY, Chairman.
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary.

NOTE.—Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN had kindly consented to speak at the next meeting of the Loyal League of Union Citizens. The evening named to him was necessarily changed to avoid an unexpected opera night. Notice was sent to Mr. Van Buren at Albany, asking his assent to the change; but he had left before its receipt. No negative response being received, his name was announced in the morning papers. The committee have the pleasure to inform the members that Mr. Van Buren, if in the City, will address the next ensuing meeting of the League.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The attention of the NATIONAL WARD LEAGUES, organ

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Religious Intelligence.

This is Palm Sunday—next before Easter—so called because the day of which it is the anniversary of Christ's entrance into Jerusalem, where with great honor he was greeted, the multitude welcoming Him with hosannas, strewed branches of palm in His way—the palm, the emblem of victory. On this eventful day, according to the Scripture record, our Lord, after entering the temple, healed many of the sick, blind and lame. St. Philip announced to our Lord that certain Greek proselytes, who could not enter the interior of the temple, were anxious to see Him, and He, therefore, went to them in the Court of the Gentiles. There He predicted the conversion of the Gentiles, and the glorious harvest of His own death and resurrection; and as He uttered a prayer to the Father, He was answered by a miraculous voice, which the people mistook for thunder. Our Lord further fulfilled prophecy in clearing the Temple of the profane traffickers by whom it was polluted. At evening, He returned to Bethany with the Twelve, and was the guest of Lazarus, and Mary and Martha. In commemoration of this day by the Catholics, sprigs of the palm, or some other evergreen, previously blessed by the priest, are carried to church—silent though expressive memorials of Him who disdained not to accept the same tribute from His Apostles.

Every day of the coming week, except the first, is a fast day. It is called Passion Week, because in it the Saviour of the world suffered. It is called Holy Week, because in it occurred the consummating incidents of that Great Sacrifice, which was the end of all prophecy. On Monday took place the morning walk from Bethany, the cursing of the barren fig-tree, the second cleansing of the Temple, and the return at nightfall to the Mount of Olives. On Tuesday, the withering of the accursed fig-tree, the utterance by our Saviour of several parables, the prophecy of the speedy ruin of the Temple, and of His fast approaching hour. On Wednesday, the sale of "Him that was valued" for thirty pieces of silver. On Thursday, (Maunday-Thursday, the day of the mandate, or command, when Christ said, "Do this in remembrance of Me,") He instituted the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, and set the example of humility by washing the feet of his disciples. On Friday, (Good Friday,) is commemorated the crucifixion of our Saviour. According to St. Mark, it commenced at the third and ended at the sixth hour. On Saturday, (Easter-even,) we commemorate His mysterious Descent into Hell, or place of departed spirits, while His body reposed in the tomb of that just man, Joseph, of Arimathea.

The following are the

EPISCOPAL APPOINTMENTS

for the week:

This forenoon, Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of this Diocese, administer the rite of Confirmation in St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn; and in the evening, in the Holy Trinity, in that city. On Monday evening, at St. Mark's, Williamsburgh; on Tuesday evening, at St. Luke's, in this City; on Wednesday, A. M., in the Ascension, and in the evening, at the Mediator, in this City; on Thursday, A. M., at St. Paul's Chapel, and in the evening, at the Holy Innocents; on Good Friday morning, in St. George's, New-York; and in the evening, at Grace, Brooklyn; and, lastly, in the afternoon of Easter-Even, at Trinity Church.

A very general religious interest prevails throughout Brooklyn. Many of the Baptist, Methodist and Congregational Churches are holding continuous meetings, in the State-street Congregational, (Rev. Mr. HESTON,) there has been an increasing attention for many weeks past. A large number of young men have become the subjects of converting grace, and on the first Sunday in April, it is expected that quite a number will be added to the Church. The meetings will be continued during the ensuing week, the pastor preaching nearly every evening.

In the William-Street M. E. Bethel Church (Rev. M. N. OLMSTED,) a large revival has been progressing for some weeks, resulting in nearly a score of clear conversions. This society expect to break ground for a new church edifice in a few weeks. The Hanson-Place, Warren-Street, Sands-Street, Carlton-Avenue, De Kalb-Avenue, and Clove Road Mission Churches, have all, more or less, experienced a good religious feeling.

Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will preach to-night in the South Baptist church, Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, on the Inspiration of the Scriptures, being the twelfth of the series of Doctrinal Sermons being delivered by distinguished clergymen of various denominations, in that church.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the funeral services of Mrs. LUCY MARIA BOWEN, daughter of the venerable LEWIS TAPPAN, will be held in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on which occasion Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will officiate.

The Late Explosion on the Steamtug D. E. Crary.

TESTIMONY GIVEN BEFORE THE CORONER.

The investigation as to the cause of the explosion on the steamtug *D. E. Crary*, on Tuesday morning last, was continued on Friday at the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, by Coroner WILDEY. Mr. FRANCIS G. CRARY, who was part owner of the tug, was the first witness examined. He testified that the boat was built in 1862, and made her first trip on the 19th of January last. At the time of the explosion FREDERICK ANTHONY was Captain; BENJAMIN SMITH, Engineer; GEO. ECKERT and JOHN STUDOR, firemen; JOHN JOHNSON, wheelman; JAS. BURGER, deck-hand; and JOHN ZIMMERMAN, cook and steward. When the accident occurred witness was at home sick. On Monday last, Mr. PETER CRARY asked witness what kind of a man the engineer was, and if he did not carry too much steam; to which witness replied that eighty pounds of steam could be carried with safety, and that if he carried more the safety-valve would blow off; witness also stated to Mr. CRARY that the engineer was a good man, but that he would change him as soon as he could get another good one to take his place. There was a crack in the boiler, and a patch was put on to stop the leak. The cause of the crack was owing to the manner in which the braces were put up, from the top of the arch to the shell, which was a fault in the construction. It was an ordinary soft patch, put on the bolt, and not riveted on, but the leak would not stop until the braces were altered; this portion of the boiler was found at Pier No. 45, North River, after the explosion, but it was in such a state as to render it impossible to tell whether it was burned or broken. Witness was unable to tell the immediate cause of the explosion. The steamboat Inspectors had granted a certificate which warranted the carrying of ninety pounds of steam. No more than eighty pounds had been carried when witness was on board. The workmanship of the boiler did not satisfy witness. New boilers generally leak more or less. The engineer was very positively ordered to carry no more than sixty-five pounds of steam.

Alexander Cauldwell, of Newburgh, Orange County, testified that he made the boiler for Mr. CRARY in November last; that the contract was for a boiler which would carry a steam pressure of 80 pounds; that it was built strong enough to carry a pressure of 120 pounds; the boiler was tested and the engine builder expressed himself satisfied with it. The engine was built by FRANK B. FOLLEY, of No. 279 First-street, Williamsburgh. The material used in the construction of the boiler was of the best kind. This witness attributed the explosion to shallow state of the water in the boiler.

Louis Beard, a boiler-maker, testified that he was in the employ of the Union Iron Works; that about two weeks ago he was required to make some repairs upon the boiler in question; that at that time there was a crack in it twenty-two inches in length; he repaired it as well as he could under the circumstances, but not as well as he would have done if he had had the entire control of the work.

At this stage of the investigation the Coroner adjourned the inquest until 9 o'clock on Monday next, at the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house.

The Eighth-avenue Abortion Case.

A NEW INDICTMENT AGAINST DR. BROWN.

The Grand Jury on Friday presented to the Court of General Sessions a new indictment against Dr. E. M. BROWN for murder in the second degree, growing out of the Eighth-avenue abortion case. This action has been taken on the advice of the District-Attorney for two reasons. First, new evidence is said to have been discovered tending to raise the grade of the offence alleged to have been committed by Dr. BROWN; and second, it was desirable to avoid the issue proposed to be raised by the counsel for Dr. BROWN "that he had once been placed in jeopardy for the crime by the impanneling of a portion of the Jury who were sworn and subsequently discharged without trying the case, and could not, therefore, again be put on trial." The District-Attorney claims that by the finding of a new indictment for a different offence this question is disposed of. Messrs. CLINTON and STUART, however, as counsel for the defendant, insist that the point of law raised by them is not evaded by this action of the District-Attorney, and they propose to raise the issue by a special plea whenever the Doctor shall again be put on trial. The case will be brought on at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HOFFMAN, at the opening of the April term.

The Late Stabbing Affray in the Fifth Ward.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION BY THE CORONER.

At a late hour Thursday afternoon, Coroner RANNEY held an *ante-mortem* examination, at the New-York Hospital, in the case of EDWARD SMITH, the Frenchman who was stabbed on Tuesday night last. The following is the deposition in full:

Edward Smith, of No. 18 Lispenard-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I believe myself in a dangerous condition, and that I shall not recover; on the 24th of March, between seven and eight o'clock, I went into the back basement of the hall of the house where I live, and which is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Odouvin; I was obliged to go there for water, and it was so agreed when I hired the premises that I should go there for water; I knocked at their door and he told me to come in; I asked him in French why he wanted me put out of the front basement when I occupied it before he occupied his apartments; he then said, addressing his wife, "Maria, open the door," pointing at the same time to the door by which I had entered, and at that moment he raised a club and struck me over the nose and I fell senseless; as I fell he fell upon me; I then got up and kicked him as hard as I could; he then got hold of me again, and I pulled away and ran into my own room and locked the door; he soon followed and kicked the door open; I then seized a cleaver in my hand and thinking he had gone, I just looked out of the door, and at that moment he stabbed me, and while the knife was in me, he exclaimed, "Ah! ah! ah! I've got you now, I'll finish you!" and while the knife was still in me, he pulled me forward and backward with the knife; I then said in French, "Have pity on my family;" and he said in English, "Me no care for your family;" he withdrew the knife and gave it to his wife, telling her to take care of it; I fainted in his arms; he had two knives one of which was like a dirk-knife, and the other was a white-handled one, like a carving-knife; at the time he stabbed me I had just leaned my head and shoulders out of the door, and turned to look toward the back door of the basement, and at this time he inflicted the stab in my back as he was standing between me and the front door, and at the same time seized me around the body; I do not know whether I cut him or not; my wife is the only person that saw the occurrence that I am aware of; the man who went with me to the Station-house, and then came with me in a carriage to the New-York Hospital, is the man who stabbed me; the white handled knife spoken of before had a nick in the edge; previous to this time we had always been on friendly terms.

EDWARD SMITH.

At the conclusion of the examination the jury rendered a verdict that SMITH came to his injuries by being stabbed with a knife in the hands of the prisoner, PIERRE ODOUVIN. Whereupon the latter was committed to the Tombs to await the result.

The Hackley Contract.

LETTER FROM THE CITY INSPECTOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following letter from the City Inspector was read, and referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:

Pressing necessities for immediate action in the matter of the Hackley contract impose upon me the duty of again calling your attention to that contract, notwithstanding my last appeal to you is of a recent date. So far from realizing any improvement in matters connected with street cleaning, their condition is daily becoming worse, and though my repeated and urgent requests for action in the premises have failed in receiving from those having jurisdiction in the matter that attention which their importance demands, it is certain that the reasonable, but long deferred expectations of the public will not rest satisfied under further procrastination.

Either the contractor must be compelled to fulfill his obligations to the City in the SPIRIT as well as the LETTER of his contract, or the streets will have to be cleaned at an additional expense to the City.

In my repeated efforts to abrogate the contract for a non-fulfillment of its provisions, I have met with neither success nor encouragement from those selected by the City to give counsel in such cases; but, on the contrary, I have been so often "warned" and "cautioned" not to proceed in the prosecution of my views while a doubt existed unfavorable to the success of the attempt, that I am at last without guide or advice.

While it has been easy for others to postpone or withhold even counsel or direction to me, my duties as an executive officer have required specific authority to act, which authority it is your province alone to confer upon me, and without which I am comparatively powerless for good.

To involve the City in litigation and costs by an assumption of responsibility on my part that may not be sustained, is not to be desired, and it is equally sure that without immediate and effective action somewhere, the same condition of affairs that now exists must continue for three years longer.

The contractor, as I am informed, will claim damages from the city for the frequent delays of the payment of his warrants when due, by the Comptroller and Mayor, on the ground that such retentions were illegal.

These delays have led to insubordination and "strikes" among the laborers, followed by demands for increase of wages, which said contractor has been forced to submit to.

If any action in the matter is contemplated, I would respectfully suggest that it be taken without further postponement.

We are in the first Spring month, when the health, as well as the comfort of the community, requires that the City should be put in a cleanly condition before warm weather sets in.

I am aware of the delicacy of my position in recommending to your "Honorable Body any plan of action, but I beg to suggest that, by the appointment of a Committee to investigate the subject, such investigation would greatly relieve the undersigned from the embarrassments under which he is placed, besides proving a benefit to the City.

If the contractor cannot be made to voluntarily relinquish his contract, the Committee may be enabled to recommend some plan of improvement without further loss to the City.

Having exhausted every resource at my command, in drawing attention to this subject, I must now leave it in the hands of your Honorable Body to give a final decision upon a matter thus far embarrassing to the undersigned, and unsatisfactory to the public.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
DANL. E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

The Sunday Liquor Law and the Police.

A GENERAL ORDER FROM SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

Superintendent KENNEDY issued the following order to each of the Police Captains within the Metropolitan District, at a late hour yesterday afternoon:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, March 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 339.—CAPTAIN —— PRECINCT:

The good order that has been preserved in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn on the Sabbath day, since the enforcement of the 42d section of the Police law, has marked an era in the history of both these cities. The Police force under my command has performed the duties allotted to them with ability and faithfulness, and mainly by their efforts have the quiet and peacefulness of the day been maintained. It is gratifying to be able to say, that their efforts have been sustained by a respectable portion of public officers whose duties are most intimately connected with those of the Police. The exceptions it would be needless to refer to.

It is desirable that the same good order should be preserved in time to come, and although the higher Courts, whose decisions operate upon us as orders from a superior head, have determined that the clauses before pursued in the enforcement of the section alluded to, should be slightly changed, they have affirmed the validity of the enactment and recommend its enforcement. By enforcing it in the manner suggested, it will inure to the permanent benefit of the Department by enriching the Police Life Insurance Fund, and enable it to meet all demands that may be made thereon by superannuated members of the force, and by the widows and orphans of those men whose deaths have resulted from injury received in the discharge of duty.

To carry out this object you will, on Monday of each week, transmit to the office of the Superintendent formal complaint in duplicate against each person who shall within the limits of your Precinct violate the provisions of the Forty-second section of the Police Law. Forms of complaint are hereto attached. Where the offence is in *public keeping intoxicating liquors* for sale, form No. 1 will be used; where it is in *disposing of intoxicating liquors*, form No. 2 will be used. Blanks will be furnished from the Inspector's office.

No decision of Court has been made on lager-beer, which makes it necessary to modify the provision of General Order No. 189, which is still in full force.

The duties required to be performed by policemen or police officers, under the 17th section, title 9, chapter 20, part 1 Revised Statutes, remain unaffected by any decision of this Court.

By the provisions of that Statute, (usually called the Excise law,) all persons licensed to sell liquors are prohibited from selling or giving away any intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday, and persons who shall sell intoxicating liquors on Sunday, or any other day, without license, are liable to the penalties provided by law.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

Chess Matters.

BRENZINGER VS. PERRIN.—The match series of games between these eminent players, commenced a short time since in Brooklyn, has reached the fourth game, which was played on Thursday evening last. The score stands as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
Brenzinger	1	0	0	1	2
Perrin	0	1	1	0	2

Nine games in all will be played, the victor having to win five of these. On these occasions Mr. BRENZINGER does not play blindfolded.

THE TOURNAMENT.—The tournament of the Paulsen Club of this City, alluded to in last Sunday's TIMES, will be commenced some time next week. The lists are nearly filled.

"GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE."—The Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, at a late meeting, resolved to introduce chess in their reading-room, in the Brooklyn Institute, corner of Concord and Washington streets, with a view of encouraging the members to spend their evenings at playing chess, draughts and billiards, which they also intend to introduce in the Association. This step is one worthy of commendation, and that it will be received with favor there rests no doubt. The Captoline Association, of the same City, has also placed chess-tables in its rooms, corner of Jay-street and Fulton-avenue, and this has been found to be a source of much amusement and gratification. A similar step by the Associations of this kind in New-York, we think, would prove advantageous.

Recruiting of Volunteers.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

The following order was issued on Thursday by Col. H. S. LANSING, Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, Superintendent of New-York troops, in relation to recruiting offices:

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT NEW-YORK TROOPS IN CAMP AND GARRISON, SPRAGUE BARRACKS, NEW-DORP, March 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 13.—Until further orders there will be allowed to each recruiting office for the regiments now organizing in this State, located in the City of New-York and vicinity, not more than three enlisted men as a recruiting party.

The men detailed for the purpose will remain permanently on duty.

When more than one officer occupies an office, the number of men allowed will not be increased.

All recruiting details are made only by special order from these headquarters.

The Government contractor will furnish subsistence to these details upon the order of Lieut.-Col. REEVE, U. S. A.

Recruits, when mustered by the Adjutants, will be sent within twenty-four hours of their muster to their camp or barracks.

The Government contractors will, when so mustered, give them subsistence for only twenty-four hours, and the recruiting officer must have the receipt of the Post Adjutant of this post, or of his regiment if quartered elsewhere, that so many recruits were received on such a day, as a voucher to obtain the order for their subsistence.

The men recruited for the Sprague Light cavalry and the Eleventh Regiment artillery, for the purpose of collecting a sufficient party to be sent to their respective camps, will in the interim be sent to this post.

Those of the Twelfth New-York cavalry, First Metropolitan cavalry and Westchester Light infantry will be sent, as received, to their respective camps daily. By order,

H. S. LANSING.
Colonel Commanding New-York Troops.

Our Union Leagues.

The parent Union League, which was inaugurated by the loyal citizens of New-York in mass meeting assembled, and which was addressed by Messrs. VAN BUREN, BRADY, JOHNSON and WRIGHT, bids fair to have a numerous and a useful progeny. Already Ward Leagues are formed in every Ward of our City, and preparations are made for similar action in the City of Brooklyn.

On Wednesday night certain prominent gentlemen of the latter city, comprising members of all political parties who, for the time being, ignored all such distinctions, met for the purpose of taking preliminary steps toward the inauguration of a Loyal League, which, like the general one in this City, should be the recognized head of all the Ward Associations. We are glad to know that the membership of the League will be swollen to scores of thousands, and that the very best citizens of the place are pledged to its success. The following is the outspoken Constitution of the "Union League of Loyal Men:"

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The object of this organization is hereby declared to be, to bind together in a common league all true patriots who are resolved to perpetuate the Union of these States, at every hazard or sacrifice of person and property:—who will sustain to the last, the constituted authorities of the nation in their struggle with armed rebellion, and who, by unwavering courage, patience, fidelity and constancy will, at all times and places, and by forces, stand by the Government which was made by our fathers.

It is not intended by the members of this League in any manner to pledge themselves to any course of united political action, but each member is left free to act in all elections in accordance with his political preferences, our only object in this organization being to unite to support the *National Government* in its efforts to suppress the rebellion now waged against its authority by a portion of the people of the Union, and not to create a political party, it being the purpose of the members of the League to dissolve when the objects for which it was created have been accomplished.

ARTICLE II.

The members of this League shall consist of all loyal citizens who shall enroll themselves in their respective wards under the provisions hereinafter set forth.

ARTICLE III.

The officers shall consist of an Executive Council of twenty, who shall select from their own number a President, Recording and Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. There shall be also a number of Vice-Presidents, as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE IV.

The War Fund Committee shall fill all vacancies in the Executive Council, and may, in its discretion add to said Council by the appointment of an additional number not exceeding ten members.

ARTICLE V.

The Executive Council may adopt such by-laws not inconsistent with this Constitution, as they may deem necessary for the transaction of the business of the League.

ARTICLE VI.

All local Leagues which shall be formed in the respective Wards of the City, under the auspices of this Central Association, and which shall adopt as part of their Constitution the declaration of principles set forth in Article 1st, of this Constitution, shall be auxiliary to this central League, and a component part thereof, and all persons enrolled in such auxiliary Ward organizations shall be members of this League.

ARTICLE VII.

The said Ward Leagues shall perfect their organizations by the election of officers and the adoption of regulations and by-laws not inconsistent with this Constitution, and by the enrollment of members, each of whom shall sign, upon admission, the following declaration:

"We hereby enroll ourselves as members of the Union League of the Loyal Men of the —— Ward of Brooklyn, and we cordially adopt the 'Declaration of Principles' set forth in this constitution, and pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, to spare no sacrifice to press unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary, and to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the Republic.

ARTICLE VIII.

The President of each of said Ward organizations shall be a Vice-President of this central League.

ARTICLE IX.

No indebtedness shall be incurred on account of this association beyond the amount actually in the treasury and specifically appropriated to its payment.

Such men as Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, Hon. James Humphrey, Ex-Mayor Lambert, Hon. C. L. Benedict, Mr. Chas. T. Lowrey, Mr. A. A. Low, and others equally well and as favorably known, are at the head of the movement, and there is no doubt of its great and immediate success.

In this City on Thursday next the Loyal League will hold its third great mass meeting at the Academy of Music. The public will be glad to know that Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, the hero of New Orleans of all men just now the popular favorite, has promised positively to be present and address his fellow countrymen. A welcome such as is rarely accorded any man however great or good awaits him, and an enthusiasm such as no operatic star or noted orator has ever witnessed in the Academy will reign tumultuous at his presentation. Messrs. JOHN VAN BUREN and HENRY J. RAYMOND will be the other speakers of the night.

On Tuesday next, before the Banner Association of Brooklyn, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his famous oration entitled, "What Shall be Done with New-England?" This occasion will be Mr. BEECHER'S *début* upon the boards of the Academy, and will undoubtedly throng the house. Maj.-Gens. FREMONT and WOOL, accompanied by their respective Staffs, will be present, and the famous band of the Seventh Regiment will lend the charms of its *repertoire* for the pleasure of the audience.

These great gatherings are having perceptible effect, and there is little reason for believing that the dealers in Copperhead principles or Copperhead badges will, in the long run, find that "it pays."

Large Sale of Pictures.

Probably the largest and finest sale of pictures ever made in this country, was closed on Thursday and Friday evenings at the Dusseldorf Gallery, by Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & Co. The following were the prices obtained for a portion of the pictures:

The Cabaret, by Jules Breton	$1,250
The Surprise and Interrupted Rendezvous, two pictures by Carl Hubner, each	2,000
Egyptian Crossing the Desert, by Gerome, of Paris	1,600
The Proposal, by F. Vantier	900
Female Artist, by E. Frere	900
The Dream of Love, by Diaz, of Paris	700
The Circassian Slave, by Dubrefe, of Paris	1,480
Cattle, by Robbe	600
Death of Merula, by Wyniveld	600
Flower Piece, by Blommers	460
Proposal, by Vantier	900
Preaching of Franciscus Junius, by Van Schotten, of the Hague	875
Sand Gatherer, by A. Seel	575
Vespers, by Gessolchape	410
Auction Sale in the Black Forest, by Vantier	725
Game of Dice, by Webb	460
View of Wetherhom, by Lew, of Dusseldorf	450
Early Breakfast, by Lanfont de Metz	290
Hide and Seek, by H. Von Seben	610
Coast Scene, by W. Thayer	460
Landscape and Sheep, by De Buel	265
Brotherly Love, by A. and R. Bonheur	370

Together with a large number, varying from $100 to $300. The whole amount was over $44,000.

A Rebel Colonel Arrested and Sent to Fort Lafayette.

Col. TALCOTT, formerly of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, but more recently Superintendent of the Tredegar Iron Works, at Richmond, was arrested in this City, on Friday, and taken to Gen. WOOL'S Headquarters, whence he was sent to Fort Lafayette. Col. TALCOTT recently came from Richmond, and was on his way to Europe on business for the Confederate Government. He has been stopping for several days at No. 144 West Twenty-fourth-street, and has been closely watched by detectives. He came out of the house, on Friday, with a young lady, said to be his daughter, and after walking with her several blocks, left her, and was immediately taken into custody by the detectives. The premises where he stopped were searched, and papers of importance were discovered. His presence in this City was made known to the Government at Washington, whence came the order for his arrest.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man, whose name is given as Mr. JOHN SMITH, was found dead in his room at No. 372 Third-avenue, under very peculiar circumstances. He was a man about 39 years of age, a native of this City, where he has always resided, and so far as is known, he has always borne a good reputation. He owned a stall in Washington Market, where for several years past he had been doing a thriving business. He was a single man, and, with a younger brother, resided at the house of his parents at the place above indicated. Yesterday morning he intimated to his family that he was too unwell to attend to his business, and that he should therefore remain at home. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, his mother visited his room with some medicine, when, upon opening the door, she was startled by the spectacle presented. Her son was lying lifeless upon the floor, and in his right hand was a pistol. An examination of the body was made, when it was found that all the upper portion of his head had been shot away, and that death must necessarily have ensued immediately after the shot was fired. All the circumstances of the case went to show that he died by his own hands. Coroner RANNEY was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

A THEFT OF $1,100 IN A BOWERY SALOON.—A young man named ERNEST HELMUTH was brought before Justice OSBORNE yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, upon the charge of having robbed his employer, Mr. GEORGE ROMAN, at No. 261 Bowery, of the sum of over $1,090, the most of which consisted of bills upon City banks and United States Treasury notes. Officer ELDOT, of the Tenth Precinct, who made the arrest, found the principal part of the property upon the prisoner, which was afterward identified by ROMAN as his. HELMUTH was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

DEATH OF A WORTHY POLICEMAN.—Officer JOSEPH WORK, of the First District Police Court, died suddenly yesterday, from heart disease. The deceased was one of the oldest members of the force; he having been connected with the Department for the last eighteen years. He had the reputation of being a faithful and industrious officer, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of General Sessions will meet on Monday to finish up the business of the term, and pass sentence upon remanded prisoners, after which they will adjourn to the first Monday in April. Several important criminal cases are to be tried during the April Term, the most notable of which is the case of Dr. E. M. BROWN, the abortionist.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to March 27:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 20	173	95	268
Admitted to March 27	25	16	41
Discharged, cured or relieved	35	11	46
Died	3	2	5
Remaining at date	160	98	258

Males, 239; females, 19.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This Association, composed of ladies attached to sixty different churches, has done much for the relief of the soldiers in the way of furnishing necessary clothing, &c., for the wounded on the field and for hospital purposes. At the late Promenade Concert, at the Academy of Music, the sum of $5,800 was realized above all expenses, besides which $9,000 have been collected during the Winter and invested in woolen cloths, which were made into undershirts, drawers, &c., and sent to the armies through the agency of the United States Sanitary Commission. The ladies of the Female Employment Society, No. 30 Court-street, paid out of their own funds for the making up of all the articles sent to the soldiers.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

Michael Moore, indicted for murder on board the ship *Robert L. Lane*, was put on trial. The case was opened to the jury by Mr. Andrews.

John W. Leonard, the mate of the vessel, testified that he sailed in the ship on her voyage from New-York to Liverpool and back last Fall, and that Capt. Bryer, the master of the ship, was killed on Nov. 1, 1862, on the return voyage; that that morning the captain came to him while he was below, and told him there had been a difficulty between the second mate and one of the crew, named Patsey, and he was going to put Patsey in irons; that they consulted as to the quietest way of doing it, and concluded to send the men below to stow water casks, except Patsey and another man; that this was done, and the Captain and mate came to find Patsey, and met the defendant; that witness asked him why he did not go below, and he said he was sick and could not; the Captain came up and asked him the same question, and Moore said there was going to be a row on board, and no one should be put in irons; Patsey and Moore had whetted their knives when the order was given to go below; Moore told the Captain he was willing to do anything he was told; the Captain said, "Why don't you do it?" and, as Moore turned away, the Captain struck him over the head with a club about 2½ feet long; Moore turned round and clinched the Captain; he had his knife in his hand, and witness saw him make a plunge at the Captain's bowels; witness caught up a heaver and just then Patsey came running toward them and struck the Captain in the back with his knife, and witness knocked him down with a handspike, which he had caught up instead of the heaver, and the Captain struck Patsey several times on the head as he lay on the deck; Patsey died seven hours after, and the Captain thirty-six hours after; he was wounded in three places, one being a cut four inches long, which had let his bowels out.

Other witnesses for the Government told substantially the same story, but with some variations.

Mr. James, who appeared for the defence, after opening the case, offered to read the depositions of some witnesses examined before the Commissioner on the preliminary examination. The District Attorney objected, and the Court ruled them all out. Whereupon Mr. James called no witnesses and the case was summed up by him and by Mr. Smith.

The judge charged the jury that the evidence would not warrant them in convicting the defendant of murder, but they could convict him of manslaughter, if they thought he had committed that offence; that if he did, it was voluntary manslaughter, such as happens where, upon a sudden quarrel, two persons fight and one kills the other, or where one greatly provokes and exasperates another by personal violence or menaces him, and the latter immediately kills him; that it was clearly proved that there was a sudden quarrel between Capt. Bryer and the defendant, and that if they were satisfied that the defendant inflicted the wound in the Captain's bowels of which he died, they must convict him.

The Judge commented also upon the evidence on this point, and the discrepancies which the defence claimed to exist in the statements of the witnesses, and told them that they must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt before they could convict him.

The jury, after a short absence, returned into Court, and on inquiry as to their verdict, the foreman said their verdict was justifiable homicide.

The Court said no such verdict was known in the Court, and that the verdict must be entered Not Guilty.

Notes of Decisions in Prize.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The steamer Anne and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured Nov. 22, 1861, in Mississippi Sound, by the United States steamer *New-London*. The vessel was, on appraisal, appropriated to the use of the Government, and the cargo transhipped to this port. No one appeared on the return of the process for either vessel or cargo. The evidence showed that the vessel and cargo were owned by citizens of the Confederate States; that she sailed under the Confederate flag, and was engaged in trade between Pascagoula and New-Orleans, in violation of the blockade.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

The United States vs. *The brig Minna and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Victoria* on Feb. 18, 1863, at sea, near Beacon Inlet, off the coast of North Carolina. No one appeared to contest the suit. The vessel had on board, when captured, a certificate of British registry, issued at Quebec to Thomas Norris, dated Oct. 15, 1852. There were frequent changes of the command of the vessel indorsed on this register down to Nov. 21, 1860. She also had a clearance from Nassau for New-York, dated Feb. 10, 1863; bills of lading and invoices of cargo, principally salt, shipped by Adderley & Co., of the same date, shipment and destination, and a letter of advice of the same date to Thomas & Holmes, of New-York. No other papers were found.

The master of the vessel testified that he was put in command of the vessel at Nassau by Adderley & Co.; that the vessel was captured about 20 miles southeast of Wilmington; that he knew of no other destination of the vessel than New-York; that he knew Wilmington had been blockaded, but when he sailed he supposed it was in the possession of the United States, and that when the vessel was arrested she was steering westerly toward the land.

The mate testified that the vessel was captured about five miles from land; that her course was altered when the *Victoria* was discovered, and she then went about again and stood in shore, and the master and crew abandoned the vessel. He did not believe the Captain was bound on an honest voyage to New-York, but to run the blockade.

Held by the Court—That the testimony presents the case of an English vessel, procured for the alleged voyage by a house at Nassau, which house has been notoriously employed with great activity since the blockade has been imposed on the coasts of the Carolinas, trading to and from the enemy's ports in that vicinity, in violation of the blockade. That fact has been established by floods of evidence, so that the Court cannot avoid judicially noticing its existence, any more than it can the proximity of that house and its managers to the blockaded ports. They took the direction of this vessel—previously registered in the Province of Canada—officer, man, lade and dispatch her without exhibiting any documentary title to her or her services, and put her upon a voyage from Nassau to New-York, with a cargo brought from Canada to Nassau, passing New-York, and specially adapted to the wants of the rebels, and not appearing to be of any particular demand or attraction in the New-York market, and without any evidence of the circumstances and necessity of the voyage, they run the vessel directly across from Nassau to Wilmington, and she is arrested heading in shore between Cape Fear and Wilmington. No log-book or memorandum is found noting the course of navigation or the cause of it. When pursued, the master and crew abandoned her in a boat and attempted to make the shore and to run the vessel ashore.

That the Court is satisfied that the vessel was navigated with the intention of violating the blockade.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture.

The United States vs. *The schooner Annie and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the steamer *Georgia* on Feb. 24, 1863, at sea, near Little River Inlet. No one appeared to contest the libel filed against them. The vessel had on board a certificate of British registry issued at Nassau on Dec. 30, 1862, to John C. Rahming, of that place, and an assignment of ownership indorsed upon it Jan. 25, 1863 to Joseph Roberts of the same place. A crew list and clearance were also found in which the voyage was described as from Nassau to Philadelphia. The cargo was 2,200 bushels of salt and a package of tea. No other papers were found on board except a private letter addressed to the care of Sawyer & Menendez, at Nassau, with this paragraph in it: "I hope you will succeed in running the blockade."

On affidavit of the abandonment of the vessel by her crew, one of the officers of the *Georgia* was examined as a witness, and testified that the schooner, when seen, was steering southwest; that her course was altered to west, and her crew abandoned her when about a quarter of a mile from shore in a boat, into which they seemed to have transferred trunks and luggage.

Held by the Court—That the vessel was most palpably wide of the ordinary course from Nassau to Philadelphia, and was caught in the act of entering a blockaded port.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

Sales at Auction—Delivery Not Controlled by the Printed Conditions Prefixed to the Catalogue.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Wilmerding vs. *Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—The plaintiffs, who are auctioneers, sold at an auction sale on the 2d of October, 1861, dry goods to the amount of $500 to Smith, Riely & Hughes, of Philadelphia. Among the printed terms of sale prefixed to the catalogue was the following: "Cash in bankable money," "no delivery considered complete until the terms of sale have been complied with." The day after the sale the plaintiffs sent the goods to Howland, who was known to them to be the packer for Smith, Riely & Hughes, to be packed by him and shipped to the purchasers at Philadelphia. Howland gave a receipt for the goods as received for Smith, Riely & Hughes, as alleged, but the receipt did not contain any statement, nor was anything said at the time of delivery to the effect that the delivery was conditional. Howland packed the goods in a case with other goods, which Smith, Reily and Hughes had bought at other places, marked it with their name and address, and delivered it on the 4th of October, at the Transportation Company's office, to be forwarded to the purchasers at Philadelphia. While the goods were waiting an opportunity to be forwarded the defendant levied upon the goods under an attachment issued out of the Supreme Court in favor of Lathrop, Ludington & Co., *vs.* Smith, Riely & Hughes. Whereupon the plaintiffs intervened and claimed to recover the goods in this action upon the ground that as the purchasers had not complied with the terms of sale the title had not passed. The defendant claimed that the delivery was absolute, and the condition of the same was thereby waived. The Court charged that unless the jury should find from the evidence that the plaintiff had intended to name the condition and made an absolute delivery, the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. The jury found the delivery was absolute and unconditional, and rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Prentiss, for plaintiff; R. J. Vanderpoel and Mills, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Berlin vs. *Mapes et al.*—Allowance of $75, in addition to costs. The motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

McKinzie vs. *McKinzie.*—Memoranda for counsel.

Stone et al vs. *Kent.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Askham et als vs. *Hunt et al.*—Motion denied.

SU

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street, with trap-block or Belgian pavement, and for constructing sewer in Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifth-avenue, from a point distant half-way between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, to a point distant half-way between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and both sides of Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue. Also both sides of Spring-street, between Mott and Elizabeth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to the Chairman or one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 25, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, the 6th of April, 1863, for furnishing DESICCATED POTATOES for issue to the United States Army, for seven months, from April to October, 1863, at the rate of *one hundred thousand pounds per month*.

The Desiccated Potatoes must be manufactured from the best varieties of sound potatoes, and be in all particulars a perfect article; to be ground fine and packed in air-tight tin or zinc boxes, each containing sixty pounds, or other less and uniform and convenient quantity; the tin or zinc boxes to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, (two in each,) with runken and battened ends, as per sample to be seen at this office.

Each bid to have consideration, must be accompanied by a sample of five full and complete cases of *the Proposer's own manufacture*, and must state where the manufacturing establishment is located, in order that it may be visited, with a view of giving assurance of the ability of the proposing parties to furnish the article required.

Each bid must contain the written guaranty of two responsible persons—whose ability to respond in bonds to the amount of *ten thousand dollars*, must by certified by the United States District-Attorney, or other proper officer, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be duly filled."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of April next, for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Common Tents. Shelter Tents
Common Tent Poles. Common Tent Pins.
Pick-ax Handles. India Rubber Blankets.
India-Rubber Ponchos.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make delivories; and accompany their proposals with a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Common Tents, Shelter Tents, Rubber Blankets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 1st of April next, for furnishing the materials for, and constructing inclosing wall on 5th and 6th avs., below transverse road No. —, and on 5th-av., between transverse roads Nos. 3 and —, on the Central Park.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed, "Proposals for wall." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sheathed or propelled, whether iron or copper fastened; size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE No. 7 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR THE HIRING OR leasing of premises to be used for Armories for the various Companies and Regiments of the New-York National Guard, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors from owners of property and others until April 13, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.

The proposals to state the locations, quantity of room, term of lease and rent, &c.

By order of
Special Committee on Armories and Drill-Rooms.
JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 8 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 20d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless its remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN ANOTHER State for persons from any State or country, without publicity or criminality. Incompatability of temper only required. A legal divorce guaranteed. Advice free. Apply to H. BATEMAN, Counselor-at-law, No. 608 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND ON THE corner of Ferris and Sullivan sts., and part on Wolcott-st., in all 28 lots altogether, at the South end of Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, in an improving neighborhood, and will be sold a bargain. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, southwest corner of 51st-st. and 2d-av.; size 21x60, three rooms deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, complete with all modern improvements, in perfect order, built by the recent owner for his own use, by day's work, at an expense of $16,000. Will sell it for $12,000. Can be seen during the day.

JOHN FOLEY,
No. 83 Lexington-av. and No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE SUPERIOR 3-story brown-stone houses; all modern improvements; perfect order; situation unsurpassed, on 5th-av., between 129th and 130th sts.; 2d, 3d and 4th av. cars and the boat from Fulton-slip go within three or four blocks of the houses. Inquire of R. L. SHAW, corner of Water and Beekman sts. Will leave 80 percent. on mortgage, if required.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—THE THREE-story brick house No. 49 Morris-st.; contains all the modern improvements; house 21x34; lot 97x60. $4,500. Also, the three-story brick house No. 47 Morris-st.; contains all the modern improvements; house 23x34; lot 23x60. $4,000. Apply to JOHN COWEN, No. 63 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—ON WATER-STREET, BROOKLYN, between the Fulton and Catharine ferries, an extensive property, on which is now erected a sugar house, ready for immediate operation. The premises can be adapted to any manufacturing purpose. Inquire of C. P. SMITH, Esq., at the Office of the Union Ferry Company, Fulton-st., or of A. MCCUE, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE BEST ARRANGED AND MOST convenient house in the Ninth Ward. Is in perfect order, and contains every improvement desired by good housewives, with large, beautiful garden, filled with shrubbery and grapevines. Apply on the premises, No. 46 Morton-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—Three five-story tenement buildings, with two stores connected and twenty years' established grocery business, for sale, on one of the best corners on the west side of the City. For full particulars inquire at No. 438 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE TWO ENGlish basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 153 and 155 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Also for sale, the brick store and lot, No. 93 John-st., near Gold. Inquire of

S. F. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN CITY OF HUDSON, NEW-JERSEY.—A gothic cottage; lot 5 x200; cars pass the door to the ferries; has hot and cold water, bath, and all modern improvements. Inquire of M. BANTA, No. 237 Broadway, room No. 12, or THOMAS ALDRIDGE, Post-office, City of Hudson.

FOR SALE AT TOTTENVILLE, S. I.—Six desirable lots, 60 by 208 feet, in the heart of Tottenville, and at the terminus of the Staten Island Railroad, which lots will be sold cheap to close out the property of the subscriber, as he has removed to Ohio. For particulars inquire of E. J. TOTTEN, near the premises.

WM. TOTTEN.

FOR SALE—$2,000 LESS THAN COST, A BEAUtiful three-story high stoop house, marble front, stoop and rail massive and rich, perfect order, neighborhood good; Broadway and 7th-av. cars will go within 300 feet of the house, the 8th-av. cars within 100 feet. Inquire on the premises of EDWARD, No. 257 54th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR TO let No. 121 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. House three story brick, in good order; lot 0 by 150, fitted with grapery &c.; rent $700. Inquire of D. K. HALL, No. 161 Chatham st., or of S. COCKROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-class four-story, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises, No. 26 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES AND LOTS, brown-stone fronts, three-story, basement and undercellar, with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price, $6,000.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown stone house, No. 19 Second-place, Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements; halls frescoed; will be sold on easy terms to close an estate. Price $7,500. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 139 Pearl-st, New-York.

WILL BE SOLD TO SETTLE AN ESTATE—The brown-stone front, 4-story English basement house No. 57 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at the low price of $14,000. Cost in gold, before the issue of greenbacks, $14,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR MANUFACTURING property, located in Jersey City, near the ferry. To parties requiring large amount of room well lighted, the situation is unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to EDWARD GUMBS, No. 56 Reade-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Desirable building lots on 1st, 2d and 4th places, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-house, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av., 32 feet front and in all respects desirable as a family residence. Price $23,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN 37TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in splendid order; price $6,5?0. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE FRONT house No. 8 East 30th-st., 20x55; lot full depth; high stoop, brown-stone steps and railings; internal arrangements first-class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—To a gentleman of means, desiring such as a residence, or as an investment, the subscriber offers a place convenient of access to the City, which, in the perfection of its appointments and natural advantages, offers greater inducements than any other in the market. It is perfectly healthy, Winter and Summer. The house is thoroughly built, large and airy, fully supplied with furnaces, gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms, bath, water closets, &c. There is a fine variety of fruit, large and small, and the shade trees, groves and elm avenue are famed for their beauty. The facilities for salt bathing, boating and fishing from its unsurpassed water front need no comment. Will be sold with or without the furniture. For particulars inquire of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

CHEAP SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.—Parties disposed to build pretty and substantial cottages, with or without gas, water, &c., are invited to examine models of such recently erected, and much wanted, in the beautiful village of Flushing; where spacious lots can be had low, on lease or otherwise, and houses completed in three months. Situation genteel and perfectly healthy; 5 minutes' walk from depot. Constant communication with the City within an hour. For description of place, &c., apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—The fine large stone mansion of Dr. Stevens, with about six acres of land, situated at Astoria, East River; situation is high, with fine views of New-York City and adjacent country; with valuable water front on Hallett's Cove of over 200 feet, directly opposite 86th-st. ferry; on the premises are two grape houses, greenhouse, large vegetable garden, abundance of superb fruit, good water; hourly communication with the City; rent, $1,300. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order, situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from City; pleasantly located, with garden, well of good water; the house contains 11 rooms, and is only 3 minutes' walk from the railroad and stage depots; rent $175 a year. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT AT HYDE PARK, Dutchess County, N. Y., belonging to Robert Borcel, Esq., one of the finest locations on the Hudson River. The mansion is partially furnished; the grounds are in good order and can be occupied at once if desired. For further information apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN eight minutes' walk of the depot, a cottage, with 7½ acres of land, carriage-house, fine garden and fruit. The house contains eight rooms beside kitchen, and has furnace and gas. For particulars, inquire of W. B. MEEKER, at Bank of New-York, or F. W. FOOTE, at Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET IN MILFORD, CONN.—FOR A year or for the Summer, a large, convenient and nearly new house, cleaned and in perfect order, but a moment's walk from the depot, on the New-Haven Railroad. Milford is one of the most beautiful towns on the Sound, and the location of this house is among the best in it; rent low. Inquire of EDWARD SEYMOUR, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP, IN THE VILLAGE OF PLAINFIELD—7¾ acres, with a neat cottage, 1½ stories, containing 9 rooms and cellar; barn, cow-house, hen-house, &c; 16 large cherry and other fruit trees—one mile from depot; bounded by the main street in front, and the railroad in the rear. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON GOLDEN HILL, Bridgeport, Conn., containing six bedrooms and a bath-room to be supplied with hot and cold water, with a shaded lawn in front, and in the rear a garden with fruit trees. It occupies an elevated position, sloping to the southwest, and commanding a wide view of water, town and country. Inquire of the proprietor and present occupant.

HENRY JONES.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence on the New-Haven Railroad, 53 minutes' ride from 27th-st. Depot. House commodious and in good order, containing all modern improvements; location high and healthy, about ½ mile from the Sound; outbuildings ample; fruit of various kinds; 82 acres of land; price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 181 Pearl-st.

TO LET—IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF Flushing, L. I., a very neat dwelling, with a fine water prospect, containing eight rooms, basement and cellar, and plenty of closet room; is admirably calculated for a small family. Communications to New-York per railroad and steamboat ten times per day. Rent $225. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, SUITABLE for a small family—about five lots, 25x100, a good stable and carriage-house, gas, hot and cold water, choice fruit in bearing, situated in Baldwin-place, one of the most retired spots in the village of Yonkers; a good view of the Hudson River; price $8,000. Inquire of EDWARD MARTIN, on the premises, or at No. 383 West 19th-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., A DOUBLE house, with three acres of land, fronting on the water. Also a farm of 46 acres, running from New-York Bay to Newark Bay and containing a good house and barn. Will lease for a term of years. Apply to RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—LOCATed on the Bay shore, near Fort Hamilton, about six miles from Brooklyn, consisting of a spacious stone dwelling, containing fifteen rooms; a carriage-house, with stabling for three horses, ice-house (filled) and about four acres of land. Apply to R CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

IRVINGTON.—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH three acres of garden, &c., for sale, or to let for one or more years: rent low; is within three minutes of depot, and very desirable; has a fine view of the Hudson River, and is remarkably healthy. Apply to MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, Room No. 6, No. 145 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR SOUTH ORANGE, A HANDsome and well-built 2-story cottage, with one acre of land, near station; also, a beautiful building site of one acre, with river front, at Nyack upon Hudson. Terms easy. Apply at the drug-store, Bowery, corner 4th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A very convenient two-story double house and lot; price, $4,000; rent, $400. Six acres of land may be had if desired. For particulars, address T. G. FRENCH, No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO WELL-FURNISHED COTTAGES, large and small, at Bedford, Westchester county, two hours from town, adjoining the Jay Homestead. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM, CONTAINING 52 acres of choice land, one hour from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad, 1½ miles from the depot of Queens. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of oak and chesnut; it is large and very convenient and has been built but a few years; there are two barns and carriage house on the place in good repair. For further particulars inquire of WM. ALLEN, in the Tax Commissioner's office, or ISAAC S. HALLOCK, on the place.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house in 82d st., near 4th-av; cottage house No. 10 Horatio-st.; small house No. 31 Hubert-st.; two good houses in Yorkville; two stores on Broadway, and several suites of apartments in good houses; also a second floor 25x100 feet, well lighted, with steam-power, and good light basement 25x60, with power. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEment brick house, with under-cellar, neatly fitted up and supplied with gas, range, hot and cold water, bath, etc. Situation, Franklin-av., Brooklyn, between Fulton and DeKalb avs. Railroads direct to all the ferries. Rent moderate to a first-class tenant. Apply to WILLIAM MORGAN, No. 56 Pine-st., New-York, or City Bank Building, Williamsburgh.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, near the Central Park, a two-story and attic house, with kitchen and cellar; water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent, $250 per year. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., the middle house, east side, or of JOHN ROOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row. Possession 1st of May.

DWELLINGS TO LET—THE THREE MODern built, four-story, English-basement houses, Nos. 291, 291½ and 293 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. They have all modern improvements, hot and cold water to fourth stories, front and rear stairways, front and rear vaults, furnaces, &c., &c. Will be let for one or more years on application at No. 144 Duane-st. The keys can be found at No. 297 West 19th-st.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.

No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700,
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700,
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.

These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO. No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH stoop house, with extension, No. 258 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs; has all the improvements, hot and cold water on each floor, bath, gas fixtures, &c.; mirrors and curtains in parlor; the house has been recently painted and repaired; is in first-rate order, and will be let low to a respectable tenant. Apply to WM. T. WALTON, Executor, No. 258 West 27th-st., and No. 31 New-Bowery, or to JAMES WARRENN, No. 384 8th-av.

TO LET—THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY situated on the southeast corner of Broadway and 4th-st., extending through to Lafayette-place, will be let separately or together. Also, the first-class extra-sized house and lot No. 9 Lafayette-place, has all the modern improvements. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. N. B.—Arrangements might be made for the two attics. Only one family in the lower part.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 90 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be let together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FOUR THREE-STORY HOUSES, IN perfect order, all modern improvements, chandeliers and gas fixtures; rent $400. Inquire on the premises, Nos. 179, 181, 191 and 193 33d-st., near 2d-av. Also, No. 597 2d-av., between 36th and 37th-st., $450. J. E. SHAW, No. 82 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET.—A SMALL, NEAT TWO-STORY HOUSE, No. 16 Charlton-st., VIIIth Ward; has all the modern improvements and in good order; none need apply but a first-rate tenant. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Two or more gentlemen can be accommodated with an entire second floor, or half the house may be let to a small family, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 41 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN Brooklyn for six months; a three-story brick house, completely furnished, and with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate to a desirable tenant. Apply at No. 209 Union-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25, with basement and cellar; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 796 WASHINGTON-ST., near Troy-st. Rent $400. Also, No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, for any business. Apply at No. 304 East Broadway, near Grand-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

TO LET—ONE STORE, BASEMENT, CELLAR and the whole of the upper part of the building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., 50x90 feet. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 187 Fulton-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, A FIVE-STORY brick building in Charles-st., near Hudson-st., for storage or manufacturing. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st., or JOHN ROSS, No. 48 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FIVE LOFTS, 50 feet by 23 feet each, in the well-lighted building No. 90 Ann-st. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—THE second and third floors, with one room on the fourth floor, of the building corner Duane and Centre and Reade sts., also, a basement and vault on Centre-st., all well lighted and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000 horse power. Apply before noon.

SAMUEL LEGGETT.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

DRILL ROOMS AND REGIMENTAL ARmory WANTED—For the 12th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.—Two large rooms for drilling are required, one about 50 feet by 100, and the other about half that size. Also, four or five rooms, about 20 feet square, suitable for Company meeting rooms. Location to be between Broome and 23d sts. and the Bowery, or 3d and 6th avs. Address E. E. ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE (AT NOT EXCEEDing $12,000) or to hire, by a private family, a well-built three-story and attic or four-story dwelling house, between 20th and 36th sts. and Lexington and 7th avs., with all the modern improvements and containing not less than 7 or 8 bedrooms. Address, stating location, dimensions and other particulars, Box 102 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, A corner house and lot; must be in good repair and situated on Clinton-st., between Livingston and Harrison sts.; terms cash. Address, for one week, giving owner's name, location and price, &c., Box No. 342 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED, FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, A 3-story and attic or 4-story house, not less than 22 feet front and between Lexington and 6th avs., and 16th and 40th sts. Rent not to exceed $1,200. Address, stating size of house, number of rooms &c., with rent, Box No. 780 General P. O.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—Within 15 minutes' walk of one of the ferries, a three-story house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. The party desiring to rent will prove a good tenant. Rent must be moderate. Address R. C. W., Box No. 176 *Times* office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.

(Signed
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

TO CARTMEN.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, 2 loads of sods, delivered in East Broadway. Address J. B. F., Box No. 111 *Times* Office. State price, delivered on sidewalk, in good condition.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. M. KREBS, D. D., will preach a sermon to young men, at West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. F. G. CLARK, Pastor,) near 7th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are invited to attend. Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will preach the following Sunday evening, at his own church.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. C. S. VAN CLEVE, of the New-Jersey Conference. A sermon in the EVENING at 7½, to be followed by addresses from several distinguished clergymen of the Conference, now in session in Jersey City. The day will be devoted to the Missionary cause. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. Rev. STANLEY D'OSSAY will preach in the above named place, on SUNDAY EVENING, sermon to commence at 7 P. M. Subject—*Love to on Unseen Saviour*. Seats free, to which the public are invited. Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN P. NEWMAN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHAS. K. TRUE, D. D., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING; Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Grand Concert by the Sunday School children on THURSDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will repeat, by request, a discourse preached in the Senate Chamber, at Washington, the evening of Feb. 15, on *The Perils of the Reaction in Behalf of a Compromise with Slavery*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

BISHOP COLENSO AND ENDLESS PUNISHMENT.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7½ P. M., at the Hall, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Collection taken up. Circle Tuesday, 3 P. M., and Thursday evening, at 7½. Admittance to each Circle 25 cents.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The regular children's service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. No sermon, but short addresses suited to children. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.—(PROTESTANT Episcopal)—West side of 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will deliver the twelfth of this series of Doctrinal Sermons in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 29, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Inspiration of the Scriptures*.

SERMONS TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, will preach the fifth sermon of this course in the Church of the Mediator, on Lexington-av., corner East 30th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

"AVARICE—THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL."—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on this subject, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park.) He will also preach in the morning upon *Reconciliation before Prayer*, as taught in the sermon on the Mount.

LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—REV. GEORGE JUNKINS, D. D., late President of Washington College, Virginia, will deliver the second of the course on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church. Entrance in Greene-st. Morning service at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, "Du St. Esprit," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. SUNDAY, March 29, morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VERMY, the Rector, at 10½. Evening service in French. Sermon in English by Rev. Dr. MORRIS, at 7½ o'clock.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Preaching in this house TO-DAY, (Sunday,) 29th inst., by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., morning, and Rev. Dr. FRENCH, of Bergen, N. J., evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, CHAS. C. GOSS, Pastor. Services every Sunday, at 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Lecture and Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening. Everybody welcome.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH!—THE SPECIAL Ambassador of the Coming One, will preach the word of Prophecy, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Those who would understand what the signs of the times indicate are invited.

REV. DR. FORBES WILL PREACH AT the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th-st and 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, (Palm Sunday,) at 7½ o'clock, when a collection will be made in aid of St. Luke's Hospital.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. ALEXANDER NEBITT will preach in the Chapel, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, March 29, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner 29th-st.—Rev. Dr. KREBS will preach in this church on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

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as to cause this inquiry to be made without delay, and that you will inform me of the result, in order that it may be submitted to Her Majesty.

I have the honor to be, my dear Lord, your faithful servant,

G. GREY.

The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, M. P.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE PRINCESS.

The *Morning Post* thinks "the face may be described as a long oval, and in its general appearance differs very much from the Teutonic type of face of the Germans. The facial line is straighter, and—if such an expression could be permitted—more perpendicular than in the faces of the members of our own royal family, while the breadth across the face on the level of the eye is less. The forehead is full, finely formed, and what may be called well balanced, there being a very fair proportion of the perceptive and reflective faculties. She possesses what phrenologists would describe as individuality to a considerable extent, while eventuality is less fully developed. Firmness and decision of character with feminine gentleness are very happily blended in her general expression. The hair, being worn back from the forehead, does not admit of much of it being seen beneath a bonnet, but it appears to be a lightish golden brown, not auburn, but brown, just slightly tinged with gold, which would show very distinctly when the light falls upon it. The eye is full of tenderness; their color is gray, they have such large pupils that they almost give an appearance of blackness to the whole surface. The mouth is prettily shaped, rather small, the lips delicately molded, and the chin rounded with exquisite delicacy. Her voice is silvery and musical, and, when speaking English, there are faint and pretty traces of a foreign accent." "The first striking difference," says the *Morning Herald*, "between the photographs of the Princess and the living face, is the brilliant and beaming intelligence of the eye, (which no photograph can possibly convey,) heightened as it is by a clear delicacy of complexion—the more lustrous because set off by golden brown hair—a charm so rare and so lovely in female beauty. The features of the Princess, without being of any distinctive style, are certainly cast in the Grecian mold—with this difference, that the brow is loftier, and peculiarly marked with intellectual power. The mouth is thin, but has a very charming expression. The eyebrows are beautifully arched, and the whole cast of countenance of a character peculiarly calculated to win the sympathies and admiration of a curiously expectant people."

THE CELEBRATION IN PARIS.

At Paris, on the night of the 10th—in honor of the marriage of the Prince of Wales—the portals of the Home Office were illuminated by Count PERSIGNY'S direction, and the letters "A. A." figured entwined among the gas jets. Large olive branches radiated over the gateway of the neighboring British Embassy; while the triple ostrich feather, in colored lamps, fluttered over many mercantile establishments patronized by English residents. Banquets and receptions marked the occasion among her Majesty's loyal subjects. The children of the British Free Schools, 130 in number, were entertained by the Committee of the Schools at tea, and received Bibles in commemoration of the day. At 8 o'clock in the evening, about 400 of the English working classes were *feted* at the Gymnasé Thevelin, in the Rue de Berri. The festival was got up by the clergy and some of the wealthy English residents. The room was well lit up, and adorned with banners, flowers, and portraits of the Prince and Princess, and presented a most genial aspect. The English Choral Society sang some pieces; one or two addresses were delivered by the clergy, and refreshments were distributed in the intervals of the entertainment. The proceedings wound up with the "National Anthem," at about 10½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, LL. D., has consented to produce a complete history of the royal wedding, and the events and triumphal progresses antecedent thereto. The text will be accompanied by illustrative plates in full colors and gold, in double tinted lithography, and in wood engraving. The work is to be published by Messrs. DAY & SON, and the price to subscribers is three guineas.

During the crush to see the illuminations at Manchester on the 10th, a man named RICHARD KAY was crushed to death. Another man, who had two loaded pistols in his pocket, one of them a revolver, was shot through the lungs by one of the barrels of the revolver exploding. He died soon afterwards. More than a dozen injured persons were taken to the infirmary during the night.

Hon. Mrs. F. STONOR, the newly-appointed Bedchamber Woman to the Princess of Wales, is the youngest daughter of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, and the subject of that exquisite picture by LANDSEER, called "The Bath," familiar to the public through the engraving. She married Mr. STONOR, the son of Lord Camoys, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, who is a Roman Catholic, and this, it is said, gave much deep offence to her brother. Sir WILLIAM PEEL, Chief of the Naval Brigade in the Crimea and India, that he altered a will entirely in her favor just previous to his decease.

The pathetic story that the Queen was affected to tears during the ceremony is positively denied.

Lord DERBY, who was prevented by an attack of gout from attending the marriage of the Prince of Wales, is now rather better.

The Cologne *Gazette* mentions the fact that the engine of the train which conveyed the Princess ALEXANDRA of Denmark to the Belgian frontier, was called the "Blucher," while the engine-driver bore the name of WELLINGTON.

The Prince of Wales jewelry is now becoming the "rage." Hundreds of thousands of medals have been struck off to commemorate the royal marriage.

THE MANCHESTER OPERATIVES.

A TURBULENT MEETING IN MANCHESTER—REV. C. W. DENISON DRIVEN FROM THE PLATFORM.

The Manchester *Guardian* gives the following particulars of the meeting of Lancashire unemployed operatives, in Stevenson-square, to return thanks to the American people for their contributions of food to the relief fund. We may observe that an impression prevailed that the real object of the promoters of the meeting was to get up an agitation in favor of the Federal Government, and steps were taken by the friends of the Confederate Government to defeat that object. The *Guardian* says: "After some delay, Rev. C. W. DENISON commenced the proceedings with a prayer, not one word of which, owing to the shouting and applause, could be heard beyond the spot where it was uttered. The prayer being concluded, several attempts were made to go on with the programme; but, beyond the applause which attended a call for three cheers for the Queen, and three more for the royal bride and bridegroom, those efforts were wholly ineffectual. At length the expedient was hit upon of inviting the opposite speakers to come and say what they had to say upon the platform. This done, the leader of the opposition began to address the mixed crowd amid the most tumultuous confusion. He asked what business had those ships and those carts full of bread to be drawn up in that square? What was it the promoters of that meeting intended the people to do? He said he did not wish to appear ungrateful to the American people for their gift of the bread, but he wanted to know why it was brought into that square, instead of being sent to the proper quarter—the quarter that the people have had to avail themselves of for the last nine months. At the conclusion of this speech, THOMAS EVANS endeavored to obtain a hearing, but the crowd refused to listen to him. Several other persons having failed in a similar manner, Mr. EDWARDS stood forward and was rather more successful. He denied that the object of the meeting was to offer a bait to the people, but the promoters had thought that, upon such a day of rejoicing, something better might be done than to give an empty pageant to the starving poor. They had accordingly spent £200 to carry out their intentions, and they were prepared to distribute to those who were in want 15,000 loaves of bread. Rev. C. W. DENISON rose, and, after order had been restored, he proposed that the people should offer up their praises to God in a hymn in which all could join. [Confusion and laughter, and cries of 'No religion,' 'Plenty of humbug without that.'] The reverend chaplain managed to obtain a hearing, and addressed the meeting upon emancipation. At the conclusion of his address the meeting became quite ungovernable. The crowd surged to and fro, and kept up an incessant uproar that drowned the voice of several successive speakers. The scene of confusion rose to its height when a loaf of bread was hurled with great force across the bows of a model of the *Alabama*, in the direction of the platform. From this moment it was obvious that any attempt to restore order would be fruitless. The several bread-carts were carried by assault, and their contents were thrown in all directions. In vain some persons on the platform protested against the disgraceful scene, while others pointed to what was going on as a worthy finish to such a meeting. In many cases severe injuries were caused by the force with which the loaves struck the people in the crowd. During this riotous scene, a loaf, thrown from the crowd, struck Rev. Mr. DENISON. He thereupon quitted his place on the platform, and left the meeting. By this time the bread-carts had been taken possession of by some authorized persons, who proceeded to distribute the loaves in a less dangerous manner; and when their stores were exhausted, the windows in the upper story of a bakery near at hand were thrown open, and more loaves were thrown out upon the crowd below. In the midst of such confusion, a vote of thanks was passed to the people of the United States for the generous gift they had sent to the people of Lancashire."

THE RIOTING IN CORK.

Correspondence of the London Times.

DUBLIN, Friday, March 13.

At the Cork Police Court, on Wednesday morning, the Mayor made a statement about the rioting on the previous night. He declared that it was the result of an organized system, and he ascribed it to the exciting placards that had been posted in the city on Sunday. It was all very well, he said, to write at the end of placards of that nature, "He who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy;" but they might as well say, "Don't nail a man's ear to the pump." He described some of the outrages that had been perpetrated. Constable VICAR'S face was a network of patches—there were twelve wounds on his head and face. The County Inspector got a severe scalp wound; Sub-Inspector CHANNER also got a wound in the head, and several of the constabulary were wounded. It appears that the object of the organized mob, who were led on by respectably-dressed persons, was to break all the windows that were illuminated. They showered large stones upon them with terrific violence in the presence of the police, whom they assailed in the most brutal manner. In some instances the frames of the windows, as well as the panes, were broken. Plate-glass to an immense value was destroyed. Windows that cost £20 each were shivered to atoms, and it was only by putting up frames or screens inside that pier-glasses and other valuable furniture in the drawing-rooms were saved. The two principal hotels were wrecked. Some of the most benevolent gentlemen in the town, the most liberal to the poor, and the best employers, had their property thus destroyed. No respectable person could go through the streets to look at the illuminations without being knocked down and beaten almost to death. Mr. GIBBINGS, one of the magistrates, agreed with the Mayor that these outrages were the effects of the placards. Mr. CHATTERTON, another magistrate, was sorry that Cork had earned so infamous a notoriety. He was sure it was the only place in the kingdom where such rascality was exhibited. Mr. SARSFIELD, the third magistrate on the bench, believed it was the result of an organized conspiracy.

This is a faint representation of the outrageous conduct of the mob of ruffians that paraded the streets, destroying property and assaulting the peaceable and loyal subjects of the Queen.

THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

The accounts of the insurrection continue vague. The insurgent forces are now computed at 50,000 men.

A dispatch of the 12th, from Rattowitz, says:

"A body of insurgents encountered the Russians at Sosnowitz to-day, and a sanguinary engagement ensued. The Russian officials in the town had already taken to flight when reinforcements arrived. The insurgents were dispersed, and a portion of their number driven on to Prussian territory."

A proclamation of the Revolutionary Committee was published at Warsaw denouncing those, whom it terms the infamous, men who would lay Poland vanquished and dishonored at the feet of the tyrant. The proclamation also states that the Committee, in emancipating the peasants, is not led by the fantastic theories which elsewhere threaten to upset European society.

The Archbishop of Warsaw—Monsignore FELINSKI—had tendered his resignation as member of the Polish Council of State.

Gen. LANGIEWICZ is said to have taken up his position to give battle to the Russians.

Six thousand muskets, which were to have been clandestinely sent from Prussia through the Danubian Principalities, had found their way into the hands of the Polish insurgents. According to reliable information, the insurgents had burned several railway bridges in the rear of Sosnowitz, to prevent the arrival of Russian reinforcements.

Dombrowski has been occupied by the insurgents.

A decree of the Dictator-General had been published, constituting the Civil Court of Poland by the nomination of four Directors and two Secretaries.

It is asserted that an official report has been addressed by twelve priests to the Archemandrite of Wilna, pointing out that the peasantry of the districts of Wilna and Grodno are favorable to the insurrection and only await success to return to the Roman Catholic religion.

The Russian troops had committed massacres at Duernowice, in the district of Biala. They also profaned and plundered the churches.

There was much activity in diplomatic circles at Paris on the Polish question. The Austrian Ambassador, Prince METTERNICH, had gone to Vienna, and the First Secretary of the Prussian Legation started the same day for Berlin.

The London *Times* reviews the progress of the rebellion, and though it is far from saying that Poland, if left to herself, will be eventually a match for the Russian power, yet it is fully established that it is a great national war of independence. So far from the rebellion being crushed, it seems not impossible that it will break down the Russian power, for a time, at least, far beyond the limits of the conventional kingdom of Poland. In the more rugged and woody parts of the country Russian authority is almost at an end. The *Times* says it has reason to believe that Earl RUSSELL has fully expressed the sorrow and anger with which the English people behold the sufferings of an unfortunate nation. The reply from St. Petersburgh, to a courteous letter of the Emperor of the French, is said to be a refusal on the part of the Czar to make any concessions to Poland, or listen to anything short of unconditional submission.

The Morning *Post* says, the English Government do not propose to interfere between the Czar and the Polish insurgents; they simply counsel moderation and justice, and a return to the observance of the letter of solemn treaties.

A deputation had an interview on the 13th with Lord PALMERSTON to present a memorial, praying that England would interfere in aid of Poland, and it was urged that a war with Russia in such a cause would be acceptable to the country. Lord PALMERSTON was strongly pressed to give an opinion on the matter, but he declined.

An imposing popular demonstration in favor of Poland had taken place at Marseilles. The crowd surrounded the Russian Consulate and a military force was summoned to the spot. Similar demonstrations were contemplated at Lyons and Bordeaux.

LANGIEWICZ, THE DICTATOR.

From the London Star.

MARYAN LANGIEWICZ is a young man, not yet 34 years of age. He has not the conventional or romantic proportions of a warrior, being of no greater stature than JULIUS CÆSAR or the First NAPOLEON. He belongs to the Grand Duchy of Posen, where his father was a physician, and his brother now practices the same profession. Young LANGIEWICZ from a very early age determined to serve his country, and in order to serve her, to learn the use of arms. Besides studying in Breslau and in Prague, where he occupied himself chiefly in the mastery of the Sclavonic tongues, he entered a military school in Prussia, served for some time in the army, and obtained a good position as an officer in the artillery. But it need hardly be said, that to remain in the employment of FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, formed no part of LANGIEWICZ'S ambition. When NAPOLEON III. aroused the hopes of all the fallen nationalities by declaring war against Austria, LANGIEWICZ, too, made his way into Italy. He arrived, however, only in time to find the sudden and bewildering peace of Villafranca concluded; but he was one of those who saw clearly that that inopportune and extraordinary step could not possibly close the revolutionary crisis which the campaign in Lombardy had opened.

LANGIEWICZ then attached himself to the fortunes of the great popular hero of the day, the foremost partisan soldier of the age, JOSEPH GARIBALDI. He took part in the secret preparations for the daring attempt upon Sicily, which was crowned with such splendid success. When GARIBALDI crossed to the mainland LANGIEWICZ followed his progress, and bore his part in the crowning victory achieved upon the banks of the Volturno. GARIBALDI held a high opinion of the young Pole's military capacity, and when the Italian civil war was at an end, LANGIEWICZ formed a connection (through the Ex-Dictator) with the Polish exile MIERSOSLAWSKI. The latter was then directing in Paris a military school for the instruction of Polish emigrants, and he invited the coöperation of LANGIEWICZ. The offer was eagerly accepted, and LANGIEWICZ devoted himself for some time to directing in artillery studies the pupils of MIERSOSLAWSKI'S school. Subsequently this school was transferred to Genoa, or at least another, for the same purpose and on the same plan, was founded there. This school, which had the permission of the Italian Government for its operations, was assisted by LANGIEWICZ, who took up his residence in Genoa. Most of our readers may remember that when Russia was about to recognize the Kingdom of Italy she called upon the Italian Government to suppress this school. It was suppressed accordingly, to the great indignation of many Italians, who bitterly accused the Government of having yielded subserviently to a foreign demand.

But before this event had come to pass, LANGIEWICZ had left Italy and returned to Poland. He was, of course, thoroughly *au courant* of all the secret movements of the National party in Russian Poland, and was one of those who, after the massacres of February, 1861, in Warsaw, considered insurrection as inevitable. The outbreak, which has now reached such great dimensions, was not a premeditated and general rebellion. It was an irrepressible outburst against the conscription. Many sincere patriots thought it premature and inopportune, and were, therefore, at first inclined to discourage it, or allow it to die out. LANGIEWICZ judged otherwise. Although almost unknown in the country, he offered himself to lead some of the first insurrectionary bands which formed in the forests of Southern Poland. The rest the world knows.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

A dispatch dated Paris, March 11, says:

"The answer of the Russian Government to the letter or the dispatches from the French Foreign-office on the affairs of Poland is not satisfactory. It is described as stating that, whatever may be thought of the abstract justice of the demands of the Poles, the Emperor ALEXANDER can listen to no overtures so long as they continue to be in armed insurrection. Otherwise it is couched in decided, though not discourteous terms. Soon after the arrival of the courier, a Cabinet Council met. There are various and conflicting rumors as to what steps the French Emperor may take in this matter, and whether Austria may not be induced to listen to overtures to join France in an intervention which may cease to be merely diplomatic. It is certain that the feeling in favor of Poland is very strong in France. It is one which all parties—Legitimists, Republicans and Bonapartists—share alike; and a war in such a cause would be more popular than any other. The Mexican expedition is admitted by every one, except perhaps the holders of Jecker scrip, to be a failure. It has damaged the plans for financial reform, and it has, as yet, brought little glory to the French arms. The Emperor would not be sorry to make people forget the thing altogether; but whether he would go the length of undertaking a second war against Russia is another question."

THE ACTION OF THE GREAT POWERS.

A dispatch dated Berlin, March 11, says:

"The *Staatsanzeiger* of to-day, in its non-official portion, denounces as an entire fabrication the statement made by the *Opinion Nationale* upon the 9th instant, of the purport of the Convention between Prussia and Russia of the 8th of February. The *Staatsanzeiger* further denies the truth of the remarks in the *Moniteur* of the 7th inst., that an explanation had been asked of the Prussian representative at Frankfort by the Federal Diet of the disadvantages stated as likely to result from the Convention to the German Confederacy.

The *Staatsanzieger* goes on to observe that England alone of the Great Powers has adopted the form of a dispatch to express in a friendly manner her objections to the Convention. The Government knows nothing of any verbal representations said to have been addressed to them upon the same subject by Austria and other German or non-German Powers, as well as by France."

AN ORDER FROM GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

The official Warsaw *Gazette*, of the 6th, contains the following order of the day from the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE:

"It has come to the knowledge of His Imperial Highness that the peasants of the kingdom, faithful to their sovereign and to their oath, everywhere support the army, and use all their efforts in forwarding the restoration of tranquillity and the authority of the law, overthrown by the enemies of order and their own country.

Considering that it is indispensable to define that support by clear regulations, in order to prevent its becoming a danger for persons and property, the Grand Duke condescends to issue the following order:

1. The communal authorities must keep their eye on all persons that reside either permanently or temporarily within their communes, and even on those who merely pass through. The guardians (police) and superintendents of said communes will be at their disposition.

2. The mayors and municipal councilors are bound to arrest without delay any armed individual, any member of the insurgent bands, as well as all vagabonds, with the coöperation of a certain number of peasants, and give them up to the nearest military authorities.

3. The mayors and municipal councilors are to see that the peasants employed in making these arrests do not use any violence against their captives, and refrain from any arbitrary acts.

All persons infringing this order shall be severely punished."

The *Temps*, in commenting upon this order, observes that the last clause is calculated to throw suspicion on the spontaneous devotion of the mayors, municipal councilors and peasants.

PROCLAMATIONS FROM THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

According to a letter from Warsaw, the *Ruch* publishes the text of three proclamations of the Provisional Government:

"The first, dated the 29th of January, is addressed to the Lithuanians, inviting them to follow the example of their brethren of the duchy of Warsaw. The chief act of the insurrection, it says, is to confer land on the peasants. The second, dated the 5th ult., makes an appeal to Podolia, Volhynia, and the province of Lesser Russia. It reminds them that the first act of the Provisional Government was to gratuitously accord to the Polish peasants the property of certain lands; it dwells on the good relations which have always existed between Poland and Lesser Russia, and urges those provinces to take up arms against the common enemy. The third proclamation is addressed to the Poles placed under Prussian and Austrian rule."

They are conjured to remain quiet, and to confine themselves to aid the insurrection by sending money, arms, and volunteers, and by enlightening Europe as to the true state of Polish affairs.

GARIBALDI.

Gen. LANGIEWICZ has received the following letter from GARIBALDI:

CAPRERA, Sunday, March 1, 1863.

MY DEAR LANGIEWICZ: May God bless you, and with you the sacred cause of your country! You will triumph by conducting your insurrection, as you do, in detail; and by propagating the movement through the whole of ancient Poland—and beyond those limits if you can. You will thus afford time to realize in fact the sympathies which you merit from all the world. You have already accomplished wonderful things—well worthy of the name of Poland. At the head of your youth you achieve miracles. We will all be with you—and soon.

JOSEPH GARIBALDI.

KOSSUTH SPEAKS.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

TURIN, March.

KOSSUTH has spoken on the Polish question. An article, signed by the Ex-Dictator of Hungary, appears in the current number of the *Gazzetta di Torino*. As it is not improbable that before these lines reach you, M. KOSSUTH'S letter will have found its way to your columns or to those of some of your contemporaries, I will be very sparing in my notice of this document. M. KOSSUTH is of opinion, that whatever may be the result of the present movement for national existence in Poland, that country is irrevocably lost to the House of Romanoff. The triumph of justice may be delayed, but the knell of Russian despotism is rung. The Russians themselves owe a deep debt of gratitude to the heroes of Poland, inasmuch as by their resistance to the conscription law the latter have refused to be employed as instruments for the oppression of the former. M. KOSSUTH is, of course, very bitter upon the conduct of Prussia, who by her complicity with the Russian tyrant has forfeited her claims to be considered as the champion of German nationality. Nor is he less severe against Austria, notwithstanding her professions of absolute neutrality in the present struggle. In reply to her declaration that "to serve as the gendarme of a foreign power is incompatible with her dignity," he cries with SHAKESPEARE, "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word!" Austria's professions of neutrality, argues the leader of the Hungarian revolution, are intolerable enough. She trembles for Gallicia, knowing well that if once the movement should extend itself to her own territory, Hungary, Crotia and Italy will take the cue for action. Austria talks about a possible cession of Gallicia. Well, then, says M. KOSSUTH, take her at her word. We Hungarians shall have lost an opportunity, but we shall look for another. "In the meanwhile your example will teach us that a resolute people, having the full consciousness of its rights, is never in want of opportunities. While biding our time we will say with PAULUS ÆMILIUS, '*Cladem domus nostræ vestra felicitas consolatur.*'"

It is evident that M. KOSSUTH still believes in the long-promised "Hungarian rising"—an event respecting which the Italians are now, to say the truth, rather slow of belief. Nay, they are even disposed to admit that Hungary occupies a very different position with regard to Austria to that which is presented by Venetia, with her homogeneous population and her well-defined national aspirations, continually kept alive by the spectacle of an independent Italian Kingdom making rapid strides toward maturity before her very eyes. This important distinction is fully recognized by the majority of the Italians, who are fain to confess that Hungary has, perhaps, chosen the better part in resolving to follow the new destinies of the Austrian Empire, regenerated and awakened to the invigorating influences of constitutional freedom. Whether this view of the case fairly represents the prevalent state of feeling among the Hungarians themselves, I cannot venture to determine; but that it should have been formed in a country that can have no possible pretence for wishing well to Austria must be considered as at least a presumptive argument in its favor.

THE POLISH QUESTION IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

PARIS, Saturday, March 14.

In to-day's sitting of the Senate M. LABABBT read the report of the Committee upon the petition in favor of Poland. The Committee have arrived at the following conclusions: In view of the present position of affairs, and of the negotiations which have been entered upon, the Committee, convinced by the communication which it has received, feels persuaded that the Government of the Emperor has done, and will continue to do, all that is just and possible and politic in favor of Poland. The Committee is therefore of opinion that it would be neither necessary nor justifiable to recommend the Ministry to take the petition into consideration, and for this reason proposes to the Senate, by a large majority, to leave the matter to the decision and the wish of the Emperor, and to pass to the order of the day. The Senate will discuss the conclusion of the report on Tuesday next.

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

The suspension is announced of Messrs. PILKINGTON BROTHERS, of London and Liverpool, American merchants and shipbrokers. The liabilities are about £40,000, and the liquidation will depend upon remittances from America.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th, Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the state of the navy, and moved "that it is not expedient to commence at the present time building wooden ships, which were so be cased with iron armor-plates." He spoke at length in favor of iron ships over those built of wood, and merely plated with iron. A general debate ensued, most of the speakers agreeing with Mr. LINDSAY'S views, and condemning the policy of the Admiralty.

Lord PALMERSTON complained that a very one-sided view of the question had been taken. In the course of his remarks, he said that the iron frigate *Warrior* could so much that she lost a knot an hour in speed every six weeks she was afloat. No vessel with an iron bottom could be sent to distant service for a length of time, and it was necessary to have armor-plated vessels, with bottoms of wood, if England was to be on an equality with other nations which possessed such vessels. The French had seven, and the Admiralty proposed to add five to the fifteen iron-plated ships now building. He besought the House to leave the question to the discretion of the Government. Mr. LINDSAY'S motion was finally rejected by a vote of 164 to 81.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 13th were of no material interest.

It is asserted that irritation among the operatives in Lancashire was becoming very strong. They complain of the behavior of the Relief Committees, the administration of the Poor Law, the enormous reduction in wages, and that the workman is sinking more and more deeply into the power of his employer by running into debt for rent.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France, on the 12th inst., reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent. The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of over fifty-four millions of francs, and a decrease in the bills discounted of over sixty-one millions.

A serious accident had occurred at Paris to one of the daughters of Mr. SLIDELL. The young lady was riding on horseback in the Bois de Boulogne with her father, when her horse took fright and threw her violently to the ground. Her head struck against the wheel of a carriage, and on being raised up, her skull was found to be fractured. At latest dates she was said to be out of danger.

The Bourse, on the 13th, opened firm, but closed flat, at 69.85.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

From the Independence Belge, March 12.

If we are well informed, there was on Wednesday, at the Palace of the Tuileries, a council of Marshals, the deliberations of which had reference to affairs in Mexico. The delays of the expedition, and the expense which it entails, are in Paris, in high government quarters, a subject of very marked discontent. This feeling is exhibited in all kinds of rumors, which, if they are not well founded, do not the less disclose the state of things. The most remarkable of these are one about the recall of the army and the conclusion of some kind of peace with JUAREZ; another, the substitution for Gen. FOREY of another chief, or at least the curtailment of his powers, so that M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY should resume the diplomatic functions of which he had been deprived.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March 12.

In virtue of an Imperial decree, dated Monday last, the Commissioners appointed to prepare the lists for the conscription of the present year are to commence their operations on the 20th inst., and to complete them by the 27th of April. The number of conscripts to be raised is 100,000. These are to be drawn from the number of young men inscribed on the lists. They amount this year to 323,428. The number of names inscribed last year was 321,946. The period for paying 2,300 francs for exemption from the service will expire on the 7th May next, at midnight. The number of conscripts to be left at home to assist their families is fixed at 2 per cent., or 2,000 out of the entire 100,000.

ITALY.

The official Turin *Gazette* publishes the bill authorizing the conclusion of the new loan, followed by a royal decree regulating the terms of its emission. The principal conditions are that a portion of the loan will be taken by private individuals (Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS and the National Bank,) and the remainder be submitted to public subscription. The rate of purchase will be determined by ministerial decree. The subscription is to be paid in ten installments, the first payable at the time of subscription, and the last upon the 20th of March, 1864. The rate of emission is at 71. The contract holds good for 700,000,000 lire, but it is not intended to raise more than 500,000,000. One hundred millions of lire have been reserved, to be submitted to a national public subscription.

M. ALBERTO MARIO.

A Turin letter to the *Times*, dated March 11, says:

"M. ALBERTO MARIO, the husband of Miss WHITE, sent in this day his resignation of his seat in Parliament, to which he had been returned by the constituency of Casovia, in Sicily. The President of the Chamber announced that this resignation was grounded on the republican principles of M. MARIO, which did not allow him to take the oath of fealty to the King and the Constitution. He, however, declined reading before the Chamber the letter of M. MARIO. It is understood that this letter is couched in language insulting to the person of the King, no less than to the existing institutions of the country. The letter, it is said, will be put into the hands of the judicial authorities for criminal prosecution."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Saturday, March 14.

The semi-official *Generale Correspondez* says, Prince METTERNICH has been summoned to Vienna from Paris to report to the Ministry the present condition of political affairs.

TURKEY.

The National Assembly at Bucharest had, during its debate on the budget, passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The military force stationed at Zubzi had revolted against the Major in command.

GREECE.

Demonstrations in favor of King OTHO are reported from various parts of Greece.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The February mails from the various places on the West Coast of Africa are received. Trade was very dull at most places, but at Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone and Bathurst it showed an improving tendency. Palm oil was in limited supply, and high prices were demanded by the natives.

No captures of slavers are reported.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, March 15.

The Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester having sent a protest to Earl RUSSELL against fitting out vessels for the Confederates in England, Earl RUSSELL replies by pointing out that the act of Parliament requires evidence on oath to enable proceedings to be taken against parties suspected of contravening the law.

LANGIEWICZ was, on the 12th inst., formally proclaimed Dictator of Poland by the revolutionary party at Warsaw.

The Poles had defeated the Russians, under Col. TALL, near Myszezowo. One hundred Russians were killed.

The Paris *Moniteur* has positive information that the Archbishop of Warsaw is among the members of the Polish Council who have tendered their resignations.

The Spanish Government have refused to permit a meeting at Madrid in favor of the Poles.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

THE NEW ITALIAN LOAN.

TURIN, Saturday, March 14.

The new loan is to be issued at 71, without commission for any party, except the National Bank, which will receive a commission of 1 per cent.

The *Italia Militare* of to-day announces, that by order of the King soldiers compromised in the last Garibaldian rising in Sicily, and condemned to penal servitude for life, have had this sentence commuted into twenty years' imprisonment.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

WARSAW, Friday, March 13.

According to reliable information, the insurgents of Lowandapski defeated the Russians on the 5th inst. near Brezunka, and captured 2 guns.

Another body of insurgents under LELEWEL were also victorious near Wiadowa on the Bug on the 7th inst., on which day the Russians sustained a further defeat near Ralaji, although in considerable force at that place.

LEMBERG, Saturday, March 14.

The greater part of the forces of LANGIEWICZ are posted near Miechow, where engagements between the Russian and Polish vanguards took place yesterday.

The insurrection is gaining ground in the Government of Vralisch.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Saturday, March 14—3.30 P. M.

The Bourse has been dull.

Rentes closed at 69.90, or about the same as yesterday.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Saturday, March 14.

The Arch Duke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN is lying ill of the measles on the island of Lacroma. His illness is not, however, attended with any alarming symptoms.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Saturday, Feb. 28, *via* Suez.

Gray Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., higher prices demanded. Mule Twist, 40s, firm and higher. Cotton Broach, 450 rupees. Sawginned Dharma firm. Malwa Opium, 1,610 r. Exchange on London, first-class credits, 2.1⅜.

Government Securities—4 per cents., 95¾; 5⅛ per cents., 112¾.

Freights to Liverpool—Cotton, 90s.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Feb. 27.

Gray Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., firm. Mule Twist in good demand. Copper Sheathing quiet. Tile advancing. Indigo declining. Linseed advancing. Rice quiet. Jute firm. Exchange on London, 2.0¾. Freights to London for Seeds, 97s. 6d.

The homeward Bombay mail reached Suez on the 12th inst., evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were quiet and without any material variation. Consols closed on the 13th at 92⅛@¾.

There was an increased supply of Money in the Discount market, and the demand at the Bank was unimportant.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £176,339.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver 5s. 1½d.; Dollars 5s. 3½d.; Eagles 76s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 14—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The slight amendment of tone in the market noticed at the close of last week has continued during the present one, and as both the Trade and exporters have increased their purchases, the decline which took place ten days ago has been nearly recovered, and holders are now firm at the quoted rates, which are ⅛d. higher in American, Brazil and Egyptian, and ⅛d.@ ¼d. in East Indian."

The export to America this week is 5,376 bales. The business of the week (five days only) has been 32,080 bales, of which speculators took 6,190 and exporters 9,750 bales.

The business yesterday, Friday, was about 6,000 bales—one-half for export and speculation, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	24⅝d.	Middling Orleans	21⅛d
Fair Mobile	24d.	Middling Mobile	21d
Fair Uplands	23d.	Middling Uplands	21d

Stock on hand 407,510 bales, of which 53,610 are American. At sea from India 185,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

A much more cheerful tone pervades the market, and the inquiry is more general and extensive than for a long time past. Home trade Yarns are ½d.@ 1d. dearer, and nearly all descriptions of Cloth and Yarn are very firmly held.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others report Flour quiet and unchanged. Prices range from 21s. to 27s. Wheat firmer and partially 2d.@3d ₱ cental dearer. Red Western 8s. 9d.@9s. 4d.; White Western 10s.@10s. 3d.; Southern 10s. 6d.@11s. Corn in better request, and 3d. ₱ quarter higher. Mixed 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.; White 29s.@30s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef slow, and 2s. 6d. lower. Pork unaltered. Bacon quiet, but steady, at 27s. 6d.@ 28s. 6d. Lard in better demand, at the reduced prices of last week; fine, 38s. Tallow favors buyers; Butchers' Association, 42s.@42s. 6d. Butter quite at a stand for all qualities.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet, at 30s.@30s. 6d. for Montreal Pots, and 31s. for Pearls. Resin quiet, at 26s.@29s. for low common to low medium, and 34s. for fine. Spirits of Turpentine—Small sales, at 120s. for American. Sugar keeps very quiet. Coffee without alteration. Rice quiet. Bark—Sales of Baltimore at 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d., and Philadelphia 8s. 6s. Cloverseed irregular; American Red, 44s.@47s. for new. Linseed Cakes—American, £8 17s. 6d.@£9. Fish Oils inactive. Small sales of American bagged Sperm at £92@£94. Linseed Oil dull, at 44s. Petroleum is without improvement; Refined, 1s. 2d.@1s. 4d.; Crude, £12.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: Corn Market dull, and prices tending downward. White American WHEAT, 51s.@53s.; Red, 46s.@50s. FLOUR, 24s.@27s. IRON quiet, £5 10s.@£5 12s. 6d. for Bars and Rails; Scotch Pigs, 53s. 3d. SUGAR quiet, and rather easier. COFFEE very firm. RICE unchanged. TEA quiet, but firm; Common Congou, 1s. 1½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE in better demand; American, 110s. RESIN quiet; American, 26s. LINSEED CAKES lower; best New-York in bags, £9 5s.; barrels, £10@£10 5s.; Western, £9 2s. 6d. LINSEED OIL steady at 43s. FISH OILS dull; American Sperm, £84; Cod, £48. PETROLEUM very dull; Refined, 1s. 6½d.; Crude, £14. TALLOW—More doing; Y. C., 44s. Messrs. GROVES & TODD report: "BEEF irregular for inferior, but fine sorts in request. PORK quiet and tending down. BUTTER without improvement. BACON in fair demand, but prices are in favor of buyers. LARD very dull. CORN quiet but unchanged."

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. JOHN ATHYA & Co. and JOHN MCCALL & Co. report WHEAT fully 3d. dearer, with a good demand; Milwaukee, 22s. 6d. FLOUR in better request; Extra State, 24s. CORN unaltered.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote: U. S. 5s, 58@59; 6s of 1868, 60@62; Marylands, 72@75; Massachusetts, 89 @91; Pennsylvania 5s, 58@61; bonds, 60@62; Virginia 5s, 50. The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad 45@44 discount; Erie Railroad 41⅛@42.

VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. Wheat firm and active. Corn dull, with a declining tendency.

PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed this evening at 92⅛ for money.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of the week 7,000 bales. The market is firmer, with an advance. Orleans, *tres ordinaire*, 280f.; *Bas*, 265f. Stock in port 49,000 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—The following is the address made by